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Army-Navy Merger To Be Studied

WASHINGTON—Breaking through the fog of counter-testimony before the House committee investigating the Army-Navy unification, the Army and Navy will soon announce the formation of a joint committee to ease the apparent impasse it has been reported here.

Army officials (see General Somervell's testimony on Page 6) have testified in favor of a merger while Navy and Marine officials have testified against it.

For a time it appeared that the House committee would allow the issue to slide until the invasion of Europe was underway but that attitude has apparently changed in the past few days.

The Army-Navy joint committee will probably study the disadvantages, as well as the advantages, of a merger and will present their findings to the Chiefs of Staffs.

Joseph Daniels, Secretary of Navy during World War I, Wednesday cited the Pearl Harbor disaster as an argument for unification of the armed forces under a single department.

"History is replete with the squabbles between the Army and Navy which prolong wars, showing the necessity of combination," Daniels said.

"Jealousy and friction between the two armed services on the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere was an old story."

Daniels' testimony was the first given by a Navy leader out-and-out in favor of the merger. Others have pointed out objections or have limited their testimony.

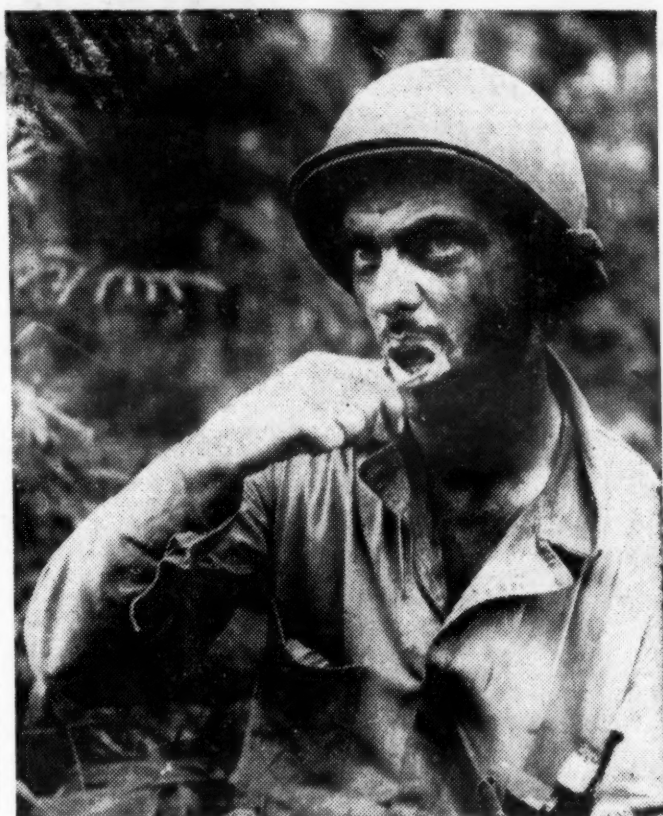
Army officials, on the other hand, have gone on record in favor of the unification of command and have pointed out the many advantages of such a merger. The Army has contended that the co-ordination of land, sea and air forces in combat zones should be expanded to include all phases of armed forces activities.

World-Wide Audience Second-Guesses D-Day

WASHINGTON—Betting is off, but speculation is still running wildly as to when the invasion will come—or if it is already on.

Claiming both a future and a present invasion is a recent order of the day from the Allied Commander in Italy, Gen. Harold L. Alexander: "From east and west, from north and south, blows are about to fall which will result in the final destruction of the Nazis. . . . To us in Italy has been given the honor to strike the first blow."

Though the Nazis have all they can do to hold their ground in Italy and to dodge bombs in the Vaterland, Reich forces are marshalling their energies to meet the expected



JUNGLE fighting on Bougainville is tough and dirty. There is little time for tooth-brushing. The first thing this Army officer did after emerging from a jungle action was to wash his teeth. Note the ammunition clips in his pocket.

It Was Unanimous—387 to 0

House Passes GI Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON—The House Thursday unanimously, 387-0, passed the GI Bill of Rights after six days of debate.

It now goes to the Senate for conference where the differences between the Senate and House bills will be ironed out.

The most significant change made on the floor of the House after the bill was reported out of committee was the lifting of restrictions to permit veterans who entered service before reaching the age of 24 to qualify for educational benefits.

It struck out the requirement that any veteran, to be eligible for Government-financed education, must prove that his war service interfered with his schooling.

Only veterans over 24 at the time they entered service will be required to prove that their schooling was interrupted.

This compromise replaced an amendment to throw open the school program to all veterans, regardless of age and regardless of their pre-war schooling.

Another major change was an increase in the maximum of federal loan guarantees from \$1,500 to \$2,500 for the purchase of homes, farms or businesses.

A soldier-bonus drive gained momentum during the debate. Representative William Lemke is backing a bonus proposal which would give veterans a maximum cash loan of \$7,500. He did not attach the proposal as a "rider" on the GI Bill, but decided to handle it separately.

Mr. Lemke's proposal calls for issuance of paid-up Government life insurance based on length and character of service. Loans would be available to the extent of 75 per

Battle of Cassino Ends; Fifth Army Hits Hitler Line

WASHINGTON—Cassino is in Allied hands. The Gustav line, which has held up the Allied advance for four months, has been smashed. The battle for the Hitler line is well under way.

DNE, the German official news agency, admitted on Thursday that Nazi troops had abandoned the key city and the mountains dominating Cassino.

French Moroccans, who had penetrated some 16 miles beyond the Gustav line, have seized Esperia, believed to have been Nazi headquarters for the area and have occupied Mounts Lago and Martino, still further inside the Hitler line.

American forces on the French left flank have advanced some four and a half miles beyond the Gustav line, capturing half a dozen towns, and are now within striking distance of Formia, coastal anchor of the Hitler line.

Road to Rome

If the Hitler line is penetrated, as seems to be probable in the light of recent developments, only mountain positions form any serious problem for the Allied advance to Rome.

Pickups from the Nazi radio in Rome tell of the withdrawal from that city of thousands of its citizens an indication of the feeling there regarding the new Allied offensive.

Unfavorable weather has prevented the continuance of the Allied bombings of German-held Europe on the scale of the past few weeks, though late last week one of the worst pastings yet administered, with 4,000 planes involved, attacked Boulogne and 19 Nazi rail centers. Other bombing raids on strategic points have been made by smaller groups of light bombers. The Germans have attempted retaliatory bombings with a fleet of some 300 planes on the English coast.

Japs Take Control

In China the Japs have been able to take control of the entire length of the Peiping-Hankow railroad, and have trapped isolated groups of Chinese. Japanese forces have driven to Loyang and have that Chinese stronghold invested, though the defenders are putting up a bitter battle with their limited equipment.

In Northern Burma Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's American-Chinese forces have continued steady progress south in the Hukawng valley, wiping out Jap resistance pockets in their advance. The main Stilwell force is within a few miles of Kamaing, Jap stronghold in that area. Other Chinese forces have crossed the Salmang river in a drive to join Stilwell in the attack on Kamaing.

A new Jap thrust has developed southwest of Imphal but this has been met by British and Indian troops. Fighting still continues in the Kohima area. Reports from British headquarters note that in a 40-day pitched battle the Japs have lost at least 3,000 killed. British troops, supplied by American planes, have the situation in that area in hand.

Fighters Attack

United States Lightning and Mustangs have been ranging widely over the North Burma area attacking Jap planes and airfields. In five days they destroyed 46 enemy aircraft, and damaged 28, 12 of these probably destroyed. It is significant of the American pilots' work that the communique notes: "Without loss."

In the Pacific American planes have ranged from the equator almost to Behring sea, making raids on Japanese bases and shipping. In the North Navy Ventura search planes from Aleutian bases attacked Jap bases in the Kuriles, and Mitchell bombers of the 11th Air Force attacked enemy patrol boats off Paramushiro.

In the Central Pacific Seventh Air Force Liberators struck again at Ponape and Truk. And in the South the four remaining Jap positions in the Marshalls were given repeated pastings. Wakde and adjacent Duth New Guinea mainland have been attacked almost daily.

AAEmen Break Cross-Country Speed Record

NEW YORK — Piloting North American P-51 Mustang fighter planes, which had not been stripped, Col. Clair Peterson and Lieut. Col. Jack Carter set new cross-country records.

Colonel Peterson's time from Inglewood, Calif., to New York City was 6 hours 31½ minutes. Colonel Carter's was 6 hours 39½ minutes. The official record is held by Howard Hughes, 7 hours 28½ minutes.

Recently the Constellation flew from Los Angeles to Washington, 300 miles shorter than the Peterson-Carter route, in 6 hours 58 minutes. Colonel Peterson answered, when asked if he had been "pushing" the plane, "Not at all. You can fly that plane all day and all night at that pace."

Colonel Carter lost eight minutes when he had trouble retracting his landing-gear. The route flown was to Trinidad, Colo.; Garden City, Kan.; Kansas City, Kan.; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dayton, Ohio, and Pittsburgh.

Army Bares Visit To U. S. by Clark

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army in Italy, conferred recently in this country with President Roosevelt, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and other military officials.

The Army announcement said that General Clark "visited the United States for a short period recently for informal conferences with the President and military officials," and that "this visit was not announced for reasons of military security."

General Clark apparently talked with the President and other leaders concerning plans for the new push in Italy.

Copies of the Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.

AAF, AAA Knock 'Em Down In PTO and Italy

WASHINGTON—In less than three months in the Anzio harbor area, 349 enemy planes were destroyed, plus 242 "probables," by expert antiaircraft artillerymen of the Fifth Army, the War Department revealed.

So outstanding was the work of the antiaircraft sharpshooters, coupled with that of the Allied Air Forces, that the one-time fierce enemy aerial assault eventually dwindled to mere nuisance raids.

Climax of the Allied antiaircraft successes came the day our gunners destroyed or disabled approximately 10 per cent of the 172 aircraft sent by the Germans in their intermittent attacks aimed at harbor shipping, installations and ammunition dumps, and ground personnel. On that day Allied AA units brought down five German planes, with 11 more probably destroyed. Seven of the enemy's 19 missions were flown at night.

Continuing to keep the port in full operation and contributing material-

ly to the ultimate destruction of the German Air Force, Fifth Army antiaircraft marksmen scored heavily on numerous occasions. One corps alone bagged 115 opposing planes during some 43 days of the heaviest fighting.

The AAF in the Pacific—the Fifth, the Seventh, the Eleventh and the Thirteenth—in the first 27 months of the war, from December 7, 1941, through March 7, 1944, have destroyed 3,072 Japanese planes in aerial combat and 992 on the ground—a total of 4,064—while losing 1,163 in all types of enemy action.

The box score shows that the Fifth in the SWP has downed 2,201 planes in the air and 912 on the ground while losing 708. The 13th in the SP downed 715 in the air, 37 on the ground while losing 245. The 10th in India downed 211 and 71, while losing 98. The 14th in China, not including the Flying Tigers, 482 and 59 while losing 153. The 7th in Hawaii 123 and 19 while losing 163. The 11th in Alaska 33 and 24 while losing 47.

Forbes Offers Soldiers Booklet 'Your Place In Post-War World'

NEW YORK—During the past year Forbes Magazine has published a series of articles on post-war opportunities in aviation, air-conditioning, coin-machines, dehydrated foods, electronics, frozen food lockers, prefabricated housing, radio and television and other industries for businesses with promising post-war possibilities.

To enable men in the armed services to secure this material, it has been compiled in a pocket-sized booklet titled "Your Place in the Post-War World."

Forbes Magazine has informed Army Times that it will distribute up to three thousand copies without charge to the men in the Armed Forces. Simply address a letter or postcard to Forbes Magazine, 120 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y., for a free copy as long as the supply lasts.

The editors of Forbes report that they have received enthusiastic response to copies already distributed. From a private at North Camp Hood, Texas: "There's a waiting list here at the barracks to read it—it's good!" From a man overseas: "One fellow is starting a class on its contents. I think it's the sort of medicine we fellows need." From another man overseas: "I like your 'done' on the future businesses that will spring up after this darn war. I for one was 'stopped' as to what I would do. With the help of your booklet I've already picked out the business I'd like to enter."

Every one of the 64 pages brings insight into interesting post-war jobs, careers, dealerships and small business openings, plus a chapter on

18 specific small business ideas that can be launched with capital of \$5,000, down to \$500, and a chapter on 8 tests to help select the right post-war business.

The major purpose of this booklet is to outline a few post-war opportunities that have already become unmistakably defined, as a guide to those who may need help in finding their place in the post-war business world.

The editors of Forbes feel that the members of the armed forces want

the assurance which this booklet gives, that the business world will continue to reward individual initiative and private enterprise—that new productive jobs and business opportunities await Army men on their return to civilian life.

Chaplains, librarians and those charged with the post-war rehabilitation of the personnel of the armed services are invited to write to Forbes Magazine for a free copy of "Your Place in the Post-War World."



LT. GEN. Joseph W. Stilwell was 200 yards behind the front lines somewhere in Burma when his 61st birthday anniversary rolled around. "Uncle Joe" is pictured serving a piece of his cake.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Alaska Looks Like Homesteading Bet

WASHINGTON—Millions of acres of good land in Alaska are available now—and will be available after the war—for homesteading and other forms of land settlement. Men now in the service can get information now by writing to the Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Just send a letter or postcard, ask for "Answers to Questions By Servicemen About Land Settlement in Alaska," and any other information that is available. Additional information may be secured by writing to the Register of the District Land Office at Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Nome, in Alaska.

In Alaska, the best lands for agricultural settlement are in the Tanana River Valley, in the Cook Inlet-Matanuska Valley Area, and on the Kenai Peninsula. Not much you can do about getting any of these lands until you get out of the service and can go to Alaska; but you can find out about it now and decide whether or not you might be interested later.

In the last war, military service up to two years could be applied in homesteading against two years residence. No such law has been passed for World War II veterans, but

chances are something will be done later to give preference to veterans who want to go to Alaska and homestead.

There isn't much land available in the U. S. for homesteading right now. What there is available is located for the most part on the west coast. There are various irrigation projects, mostly held up by the war, in which lands will become available later for purchase.

Other lands now in federal forests and parks may later be made available. For information regarding possibilities of homesteading or purchasing such lands after the war, you might also write to the Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The Alaska set-up, though, is worth looking into right now, if you're thinking of pioneering somewhere after Hitler and Tojo are bumped off.

Fall In Mud Proves To Be Lucky Break

ORLANDO, Fla.—T/Sgt. Marlo Pagano is the kind of a guy who can fall into a pile of mud and come up with something pretty good.

The sergeant, who works on terrain maps at the AAF Tactical Center, Orlando, Fla., recently gave a literal demonstration of how an alert GI can make the most of materials at hand.

Riding a motor scooter to work and pondering the problems of a cartographer faced with a shortage of map-making materials, he put himself right into a road repair area, and executed a movement over the handlebars into a mass of muck. When he arrived at work after partially drying in the Florida sun, he discovered the mud had formed an exceptionally hard cake. Fashioning a still-moist blob of it into a miniature volcano, he found it was just the stuff he needed to complete a terrain model of Rabaul.

Investigation revealed that Pagano had struck a vein of choice clay, rare in this part of the country. A truckload of it is now providing material for relief maps of the fighting fronts.

'D Days' Are Old Stuff To Veteran of Dieppe

WASHINGTON—"D" days are "old stuff" to T/Sgt. Michael Kerecman, an infantry Ranger who returned recently after 24 months of combat duty overseas with a Ranger battalion.

From his invasion experiences at Dieppe, France; Arzew, Africa; Gela, Sicily, and Salerno, Italy, Sergeant Kerecman feels that a successful invasion is a matter of thorough pre-invasion pounding by air force and navy, a quick landing by a large, fully equipped, well-trained force and then "pushing forward and keeping going once you have landed."

His first combat experience was at Dieppe. About 50 American Rangers had volunteered for duty with the British Commandos in the raid, and Sergeant Kerecman joined a Commando assault section.

"We got within 400 yards of the town of Dieppe, but were cut off from shore by Nazi E-boats," he related. "We made three attempts to get in to land, and finally got orders to draw back. We heard the Canadians who had already landed were being pretty badly cut up, but one of the Commando units was reported doing a lot of damage."

"All this time our naval guns were engaging in a duel with the Nazi coastal batteries; our bombers were pounding key objectives at Barneville, Abbeville and Dieppe, and our fighters and the Jerries were dog-fighting all over the place."

"It looked as though the sky were full of planes, the water full of boats, and bullets and shells flying everywhere against the dawn sky."

"If we could put troops and tanks ashore then—nearly two years ago—we can do it again with all the experience and knowledge we've gained in all the successful landings we've made," he declared.

Sergeant Kerecman went through all the invasions and the African, Tunisian, Sicilian and Italian campaigns with plenty of close calls, but not a scratch. His closest call

came during the landing at Gela. "Stray shells hit the locks which kept the landing doors shut on our boat," Sergeant Kerecman said. "The doors just opened and let the water in, sinking the boat."

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CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—A 50-word letter on "Why I Am Proud of the Women's Army Corps" will be worth four-bits a word to the Livingston GI who submits the best entry in the "Communique's" current contest.

Open to all enlisted men at Livingston but members of the "Communique" staff, the contests is conducted solely to give the average soldier a chance to give his ideas on a good crew of girls who are doing a swell job. Contestants may submit as many different entries, giving reasons for pride in the WAC, as they have ideas—and energy—for.

First prize is \$25; second, \$10; third, \$7.50; fourth, \$5, and sixth to fifteenth, a year's subscription to the "Communique" valued at \$1.50.

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Veterans Job Plans Progressing

WASHINGTON—More than 74,000 veterans of World War II found jobs in February and March through the United States Employment Service, the WMC announced recently.

In the smaller area of New York City, 4,000 veterans have found employment through the Veterans Service Center established there as a community project. Though the center is new, it helps an average of 100 ex-servicemen each day.

Emphasizing that the center is entirely a New York City project and above and beyond existing agencies and services, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the WMC, reported that:

"Although we hope that the result of every visit by an unemployed veteran to the center will be a job suitable to his abilities and one in which he will be happy, this is not the primary function of the Veterans Center.

"The primary function is to direct the veteran and place at his disposal the facilities of literally hundreds of agencies, public and private, Federal, State and local, which are available to him if he knows where they are and what they can do for him. New York City has so many of these agencies and their services cover a

wide range that many veterans do not know them."

The center, Mrs. Rosenberg also pointed out, acts as a transition point in the veteran's return to civilian life.

What the AFL Would Do

Though not an employment service, the AFL Executive Council meeting recently drew up five recommendations which it believed, from the point of view of labor, would go far both in providing postwar employment and in preventing apple selling. It suggested:

1. Immediate conferences of industry, labor and government to work out timing, financing, and scope for an emergency program to cushion the industrial letdown which will occur as soon as the war ends.
2. A pre-armistice agreement about the acquisition of necessary land and materials for such a purpose.
3. A clear definition of the field in which the Federal Government will allow private industry and capital to begin a home construction program.
4. (? ? ?)
5. Understandings between construction, industry, management and labor.

In The Bronx

In line with the AFL's recommendations is a recent report of Adolph J. Chesley, chairman of the Bronx Committee for Economic Development, which indicates that industries in the Bronx are planning extensive apartment house and low-cost home construction.

Questionnaires which were sent to all Bronx industrial concerns a month ago indicate that such concerns plan to spend \$100,000,000 in postwar development projects in the borough.

ARMY TIMES, May 20, 1944

Startling New Discovery

Instant Cure for Colds

NAPLES—Two stalwart members of the 45th Division have come to the conclusion that it hardly pays to get sick on the beachhead.

They went on sick call one morning; Cpl. Antonio Maestas had a cold and Pfc. John W. Young was suffering from a small cut. Young went into the back of the ambulance to have the cut dressed, while Maestes stood outside with a thermometer in his mouth.

Then out of nowhere came a Jerry shell. It crashed into and demolished a nearby building. The concussion sent Maestes in one direction and the doctor in another. Young was bounced around inside the vehicle and thought it was an

earthquake.

When the doctor regained his composure, both patients had disappeared in a bee-line for their dug-outs.

Asked about his cold, Maestes said "My cold?" and a surprised look came over his face. "Guess the concussion killed the germs. I feel fine now." Then he added, "What worries me, though, is the thermometer. Couldn't find it any place. Maybe I swallowed it!"

A COLORED American soldier with a broken back was evacuated from Kunming, China, to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, a distance of 15,000 miles, in 82 hours flying time.

Couple Dodge Red Tape and Fly to States

LONDON.—A wife cannot accompany her soldier husband returning to the United States on an Army plane, but an "official attendant" may do so. If the wife and the "official attendant" happen to be the same, it's all right with the transportation officials.

For Pvt. Otto Huttenen and his bride this is fortunate. Private Huttenen was brought to St. Dunstan's Hospital here after he had been blinded by an anti-personnel mine in North Africa. So discouraged over the loss of his sight that he wouldn't eat, the soldier was a problem even to St. Dunstan's, famous for its work in rehabilitating the blind.

Then a nurse, Ruth Curtis, appeared on the scene and, as Private Huttenen puts it, "We've been having tea together ever since." They were married March 16, but ran into trouble when they found it impossible to arrange transportation to America for Mrs. Huttenen. When the British Government announced its pre-invasion ban on travel it looked as if they'd have to give it up.

Lt. Edward Gilga hit on a solution though. Yesterday Private Huttenen and an "official attendant" boarded an Army transport plane and official red tape was for once completely gotten around.

War Costs \$307 Million a Day

WASHINGTON—Fifty days of the present war, at the average rate of spending, costs the United States an amount equal to the total costs of the Civil War, including pension outlay up to 1938.

One day's average cost is three times that of the whole amount spent in the War of 1812, and twice the cost of the Mexican.

In six months of the fiscal year ending June 30th last the cost of the present war was slightly more than the total cost of World War I.

For the current fiscal year war costs will be roughly \$87,668,000,000, the highest for any fiscal year in history, and some \$15,000,000,000 more than the \$72,109,000,000 spent in the last fiscal year.

The average daily war spending has been running recently about \$307,300,000. The \$574,000,000,000 mark of war cost was crossed on May 9th. An April 24, 13 working days earlier, it had been \$70,000,000,000. So that in the 13-day period the spending approximated \$4,000,000,000.

Claims Settled Within 48 Hours

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Federal Government has accelerated settlement of claims for disabled veterans of World War II to the point where most of them are adjudicated within forty-eight hours, George Brown, chief of claims of the Veterans Administration, told an American Legion conference here recently.

Mr. Brown credited the speed in settling claims to creation of nine area boards throughout the nation. He stressed the contrast with the red taped procedures following World War I.



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Well, Joe, We're Confused!

Well, Joe, we're confused. During the debate on the Soldier Vote Bill, States' Rights advocates harped on the subject of casting votes for the sheriff, coroner and D. A. They carried on lustily about the right of the servicemen to vote in primary elections. They were damned convincing. We got an idea that as soon as the green light was flashed governors and state legislatures would make it simple and easy for you to vote.

As we said before, Joe, we're confused. The War Department has just released full primary voting information for servicemen from 19 states. According to the WD release you aren't going to vote in five state primaries and some improvements are needed on transportation facilities before your vote will be worth a damn in other states.

Delaware, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina didn't bother to provide state absentee ballots for soldiers. Massachusetts doesn't provide primary absentee ballots. Interesting, isn't it, Joe?

Down in the South, where the primary elections are the elections, you do get a vote. But it is suggested that in case you are in doubt about your eligibility you should inquire whether or not the poll tax and other tax collectors have you on their dun list and whether you are properly registered. In every deck there seems to be a joker.

Assuming that the political Gods smile on you, then you get to vote—IF (1) you apply for your ballot before a certain day and not before some other certain date; IF (2) a "public servant" sends you your ballot in time for you to mark it and IF (3) it gets back to the "public servant" in time to be counted. It looks like a break for the waste paper salvage drive.

Let's look at the requirements of the states. In Arizona your ballot has two months in which to travel from the Secretary of State to your APO and back to the appropriate officials.

In Arkansas your ballot has about three months' travel time on one primary week or run-off—and don't forget to file applications for all primaries.

In Kansas your ballot has a month to bounce to and fro. In Kentucky the primary is August 5, but state officials haven't set up an absentee voting system yet. The Derby ran on schedule.

Mississippi gives your ballot almost two months' travel time. Very, very generous, we think.

Good old Missouri wins a Good Conduct Medal. You have from now until August 1 to get your ballot marked and back.

Montana gives 19 Secretary-of-State-to-APO-to-Secretary-of-State days. We presume the Montana election will be conducted by leased wire.

Tennessee allows a month and a half for the ballot shuffle. Apparently things move in a hurry in Texas. Eighteen days are allowed for marking and transportation of ballots in both primaries. Don't forget to apply for both at the same time, or you'll have to apply twice—and don't forget to enclose your poll tax receipt.

About the same goes for Utah, only one application does the job and a few more days' travel time are allowed.

Vermont gives over a month and a half furlough time for ballots. Virginia allows from now until July 24.

Wisconsin allows a month plus. But this is the payoff—Wyoming won't receive applications before July 1, won't forward ballots before July 3, requests the use of a special state form and expects the ballot back by July 18. We thumbed through the morning mail to find out how fast air-mail and V-mail is reaching our office. From an Italy APO it took nine days, from a South Pacific APO it took 19 days. Powder River, Let 'er Buck!

Maybe elections are just too complicated for us to understand. Maybe we just don't understand politicians' minds. All we know is that this primary election business looks like the old Ring-Around-the-Chair game and when the music stopped you were eliminated.

Again, Joe, we may be just a bit confused!

Half As Many Twice As Good

Half as many twice as good is better than twice as many half as good. Maybe there's an idea here, something to think about.

Would you rather have half as many planes twice as good or twice as many planes half as good? How about cooks? Half as many twice as good or twice as many half as good? Or mechanics, or pilots, gunners or what have you? If ten million in the armed forces were twice as good, they would be better than twenty million half as good. Anything wrong with this idea that doing something about it wouldn't correct? Anyhow, maybe there's an idea here.

If You Don't Write, You're Wrong

What you don't know won't help you. There's an item on page 2 of this issue telling about the millions of acres of land that will be available in Alaska after the war to service men and others who want to homestead. The item tells you where to write for information. Worth thinking about, finding out about.

What you don't know won't help you. There's an announcement on page 16 of this issue telling about the hundreds of self-teaching and correspondence courses offered to service men and women by the Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis. The coupon tells where to write for information. Worth thinking about, worth finding out about.

Unbalancing Act



At Your Service

Q. What are "E" and "F" allotments?

A. The designations "E" and "F" as applied to the Army allotments are identification terms. Class E allotments are voluntary allotments of various types made by the soldier and not necessarily required by law. Class F allotments are family allowance allotments, and are further divided into Class A, B and B-1. A booklet relating to the monthly allowances for the dependents of soldiers will be sent on request.

Q. I have lost the sight of one eye and expect to be discharged soon. Can you tell me what pension I will receive?

A. The rating for complete loss of vision of one eye is 30 percent which allows a pension of \$30 per month, and there is an additional statutory allowance of \$35 per month which may be payable because of the loss of use of one eye. The condition may also constitute a vocational handicap, under which you could get vocational rehabilitation or training.

Q. What effect does my Army service have on my pension as a Civil Service employee?

A. Present Civil Service Retirement Laws allow credit toward longevity because of military service during this war, so when you return to Civil Service you will have this additional credit without making contribution to the retirement fund.

Q. Would a soldier disabled by arthritis jeopardize his claim for a pension by accepting a discharge on the grounds of psychoneurosis?

A. No. Determinations made by the Army as to line of duty status or as to the disability leading to a CDD are not binding upon the Veterans Administration as by law the Veterans Administration has complete authority to determine the question of line of duty or of service connection and of degree of disability for pension purposes. When a man has a service incurred disability it is determined also whether or not he has a vocational handicap, and if he does he is offered an opportunity for re-education or training. The Veterans Administration pays necessary tuition, expenses for books, tools, or other fees, and grants a pension allowance of \$80 per month to the person while in training.

Q. If a man was convicted of a felony and served a prison term, is he barred from service in the Army?

A. No, conviction and serving of a prison sentence does not necessarily bar one from service in the Army. However, conviction for certain types of crimes may be a bar to service.

Q. I read and write Braille quite fluently and desire to become an instructor in that field. I read that facilities are being prepared for teaching the blind. To whom may I write to make application?

A. For complete information as to employment with the Veterans Administration you should write to George H. Sweet, Director of Personnel, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Q. After carrying my insurance for over a year, I converted it to the 30-payment life contract. Is there any way to change part of it or the entire amount of the policy back to the five-year level term basis?

Army Times presents herewith an Information Bureau on GI matters of all kinds, conducted weekly by the American Legion.

This service information, Army Times wishes to point out, is the most authentic to be had anywhere because the American Legion has had 25 years of experience on dealing with every possible phase of the veterans' problems, and has had a hand in writing virtually all veterans' legislation now in effect.

Answers will be furnished by the American Legion through this column to all questions pertaining to allotments, compensation claims, hospitalization, legislation, vocational training, employment opportunities, insurance matters, veterans' organizations, and anything and everything pertaining to the needs and welfare of servicemen and women, veterans, and their dependents.

The American Legion maintains a staff of experts in legislation, in claims procedure, in rehabilitation and in Veterans' Administration regulations, who know the answers to every problem of any veteran.

Send in your questions to ARMY TIMES. Every question will be answered promptly and correctly without charge or obligation. Remember, the American Legion has only the interests of the servicemen and women and veterans in mind in giving its counsel, and all replies are by veterans for veterans. Address: AT YOUR SERVICE, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

A. It is possible to change a 30-payment life National Service Life Insurance contract to a policy at a lower rate but not back to the five-year level premium term contract. See page 12, Section 20, of booklet (which will be sent on request).

Q. On my discharge from the Army, it states: Honorably Discharged from the military service of the United States by reason of CDD—per sec. II, AR 615-360 & 4th Ind. Hq. What does it mean?

A. The letters "CDD" mean Certificate Disability Discharge. The other letters and figures refer to the applicable Army Regulation and the special or general order of the Headquarters Area from which you are discharged, that is, in full they would read: Section II, Army Regulations 615-360 and 4th Indorsement Headquarters.

Q. What about my insurance? My wife has not received a policy or notice. I wish her to be the beneficiary. I took out the insurance in June, 1943.

A. If you made a valid application and premiums have been deducted from your pay you are protected. If you instructed that your certificate be sent to your wife she should have received it by this time. We are asking the Veterans Administration to check up and advise her on this point. If you are not certain that your wife was designated as beneficiary, you should fill out a Change of Beneficiary Form and send it to Mr. H. L. McCoy, Director of Insurance, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Q. What about prenatal and maternity care for the wives of men in service?

A. It is under the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program of the Childrens Bureau, Department of Labor. The mother should apply to any local health department or physician with a view to securing such aid. Arrangements for such care may sometimes be made through army hospitals.

Letters

Gentlemen:

In the May 6th Army Times, Ben Golbe wants to know how another private got the "crazy idea" that the US Infantry is a lower branch of service than the Air Corps.

Having been in the Engineers, Signal Corps, Air Corps, ASTP, and now, the Infantry I think I can answer him. Let us consider only the troops still in garrison in the U.S. As it is agreed that the men in combat are doing a good job, I do not know about Private Golbe's outfit, but the one I am in and the others I have been in are the same—the same childish regimentation, the same rude and witless humor, the same hen-house ways, the same lack of ability in CO's, the same repetitious training, the same...

One difference between the Air Corps and Infantry is that Air Corpsmen coming home from overseas are given a rest, no KP or callenics; AGFs are treated just like any other dogface.

Pvt. K. O. Johnson
Co. A, 409 Infantry
Camp Howze, Texas

Gentlemen:

After reading the uncalled for complaint of S/Sgt. Murray Daniels, and several more "somewhere in Italy" in the May 6 Army Times about their training and hardships, I'd like to know what of those of us who have lost loved ones or have to leave loved ones here. Do they draw any extra pay for it?

S/Sgt. James Y. Peebles,
Ft. Benning, Ga.

The Army Quiz

1. Allied bomber squadrons setting out for German-occupied Europe during the last month have frequently been briefed to attack "choke-points." Would you say they would plan to hit—

- A. Submarine pens?
- B. Railroad yards?
- C. Concentrated air - production plants?

2. The \$60,000,000 aircraft carrier the Bon Homme Richard will soon be added to the fighting ships of the United States Navy. Can you tell why the name of the new carrier is famous in American naval history?

3. The term "Bumped off" is frequently used in connection with a trip by air on a transcontinental liner. Used in that way does this mean that anyone "bumped off" is—

- A. Killed in an air crash?
- B. Advised by the pilot to bail out when trouble develops?
- C. Forced to give up his seat for someone who holds a higher priority, like an Army officer?

4. General Eisenhower cannot expect the invasion to be a strategic surprise to the Germans. But he may hope to spring a tactical surprise. True? False?

5. In which combat area are American doughboys likely to contact "Tedeschi"?—

- A. Italy?
- B. India?
- C. The South Pacific?

6. Air cadets have dubbed their primary training planes "Magtag." Can you explain why?

7. The letters "mt" appear in the War Department's list of official abbreviations. Do they stand for—

- A. Mountain?
- B. Military Training?
- C. Mounted Troopers?

8. In preparation for invasion operations the British have imposed additional restrictions on the coastal areas of Great Britain. The entire coastline of the island of Great Britain is greater than the United States Coast line from Bar Harbor, Me., to Key West, Fla. True? False?

9. The discovery of a new method of producing synthetic quinine was announced recently by two American chemists. Do you know the source of natural quinine?

10. The name "Chindits" has appeared recently in war dispatches. Are the "Chindits"—

- A. Native North African troops fighting in Italy?
- B. Aborigines from Australia?
- C. Allied troops operating behind Jap lines in Burma?

(See "Quiz Answers," page 15.)

Primary Info In 19 States

WASHINGTON—To provide servicemen from 19 States with full voting information in connection with the coming primary elections in those States, the War Department has issued instructions giving information on dates of primaries in July and August.

Previous instructions provided the same data for soldiers residing in States having primaries in April, May, June, and early July. Policy of the War Department is to make it possible, insofar as is practicable and compatible with military operations, for soldiers desiring to vote to do so.

The latest instructions concern primary elections in Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Where more than one primary election is held in a State, dates of both primaries are given.

Dates

The information provided includes the date of the primary election, the earliest date the State concerned will receive the soldier's application for State absentee ballot, the earliest date the State will mail an absentee ballot to an applying soldier, and the date on or before which the soldier's executed absentee ballot must be received back by appropriate officials within the State in order to be eligible to be counted.

Organization commanders are directed to bring the subject of the primaries in these states to the attention of the men in time to permit the mailing of requests for ballot applications, the mailing of ballot applications and of ballots to applicants and the mailing of ballots by voters in time to be eligible to be counted.

The instructions provide that no commissioned, warrant, or noncommissioned officer shall attempt to influence any member of the armed forces to vote or not to vote for a particular candidate.

In certain States, it is pointed out, it may be necessary for absentee voters to take steps in addition to filing a ballot application in order to receive a State absentee ballot. A soldier desiring to vote under State law who is uncertain as to his eligibility should immediately inquire by letter to the Secretary of State of the State of his voting residence as to what, if any, steps he must take to register, pay poll taxes, or meet other requirements in order to be eligible to vote under State law.

War Department Circular 166 sets forth material which the soldier's letter should include in order to obtain this information.

Special information follows for each of the 19 State primaries:

Each State will receive applications for absentee ballots at any time unless otherwise noted.

List of States

ARIZONA—Primary, July 18; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is May 18. Application may be made either in accordance with Arizona law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Phoenix, Ariz. Executed ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 18.

ARKANSAS—First Primary, July 25 (run-off, August 8); earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is May 8 (run-off, August 12). Application may be made either in accordance with Arkansas law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Little Rock, Ark. Separate applications are required for each primary unless applicant writes on first application he wishes it treated as application for both primaries. Executed ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 25 (run-off, August 8).

DELAWARE—Primary date not fixed. State does not provide an absentee ballot for soldiers.

KANSAS—Primary, August 1. Earliest date State will receive soldier's application for absentee ballot is April 1; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is July 1. Application may be made on a special form furnished by Kansas. The special form may be secured either by writing to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan. (or to the appropriate local election officials, if known), or by mailing the official post card on which the soldier has written that he wishes it treated as a request for an application for a State absentee ballot. Such request should be made at the earliest possible date. Executed absentee ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 31.

KENTUCKY—Primary, August 5. Procedures to administer the new State law not yet having been set up by the State, no official information is available as to when applications should be made by soldiers, but applications should be made at the earliest possible date. Application may be made either in accordance with Kentucky law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky.

MASSACHUSETTS—Primary, July 11. The State does not provide an absentee ballot for soldiers in the primary.

MISSISSIPPI—Run-off Primary, August 29. (Instructions previously issued July 4.) Earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is July 8. Application may be made either in accordance with Mississippi law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Jackson, Miss. Although application for the first primary covers both first and run-off, it is suggested a new application for the run-off is essential to provide a correct mailing address in case applicant's address has changed since prior application. Executed absentee ballot must be received by appropriate officials within the State by August 29.

MISSOURI—Primary, August 1; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is May 5. Application may be made either in accordance with Missouri law, or by mailing official post card to the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo. Executed absentee ballot must be received by appropriate officials within the State by August 2.

MONTANA—Primary, July 18. Earliest date State will receive application for absentee ballot is June 19; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is June 30. Application may be made on a special form furnished by Montana. The special application form may be secured either by writing to the Secretary of State, Helena, Mont. (or to the appropriate local election officials, if known), or by mailing the official post card on which the soldier has written that he wishes it treated as a request for an application for a State absentee ballot. Such request should be made at the earliest possible date. Executed absentee ballot must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 18.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Primary, July 11. Does not provide a State absentee ballot for soldiers.

NEW YORK—Primary, August 1. Does not provide a State absentee ballot for soldiers.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Primary, August 29. Does not provide a State absentee ballot for soldiers.

TENNESSEE—Primary, August 3. Applications for absentee ballots must reach Nashville not later than June 1 from soldiers based inside the United States, and not later than July 10 for those based outside the United States. State will begin forwarding absentee ballots to applying soldiers between June 10 and 15. Application may be made either in accordance with Tennessee law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Nashville, Tenn. Executed ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by August 3.

TEXAS—First Primary, July 22 (run-off, August 26). Earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is July 2 (run-off, August 6). Application must be made either in accordance with Texas law, or by mailing the official post card together with the poll tax receipt to the Secretary of State, Austin, Tex. (or appropriate local election officials, if known). A separate application is required for each primary unless soldier writes on first application he desires it to be treated as an application for both primaries. Soldiers who are members of the Regular Army (that is, the permanent military establishment) on active duty are not eligible

to vote in Texas. Executed ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 19 (run-off, August 23).

UTAH—Primary, July 11 (run-off, August 15); earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is June 15 (run-off, July 19). Application may be made either in accordance with Utah law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Salt Lake City, Utah. One application will cover both primaries. Executed ballot must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 11 (run-off, August 15).

VERMONT—Primary, August 8; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is June 19. Application may be made either in accordance with Vermont law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vt. Executed ballot must be received by appropriate officials within the State by August 8.

VIRGINIA—Primary, August 1; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is May 10. Application may be made either in accordance with Virginia law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Richmond, Va. Executed ballot must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 24.

WISCONSIN—Primary, August 15; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is July 12. Application may be made either in accordance with Wisconsin law, or by mailing the official post card to the Secretary of State, Madison, Wis. Executed ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by August 15.

WYOMING—Primary, July 18. Earliest date State will receive soldier's application for absentee ballot is July 1; earliest date State will forward absentee ballot to applying soldier is July 3. Application may be made on a special form furnished by Wyoming. The special form may be secured by writing to the Secretary of State, Cheyenne, Wyo. (or to the appropriate local election officials, if known), or by mailing the official post card on which the soldier has written that he wishes it treated as a request for an application for a State absentee ballot. Such request should be made at the earliest possible date. Executed ballots must be received by appropriate officials within the State by July 18.

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—Maj. Gustav A. Miller arrived this week to assume the post of Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Security and Intelligence Division of the Army Service Forces Unit Training Center it was announced by Col. John S. Sullivan, commanding officer.



WHEN Tallulah Bankhead visited the station hospital at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and asked Pvt. Robert M. Kapehart if there was anything she could do for him. He said yes. She said yes. The result is above. —Signal Corps Photo.

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Block Buster Inventor Wants 'Big Fellows' Used on Tokyo

WASHINGTON — Great Britain's No. 1 bomb expert, Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson, who directed the development of the 12,000-pound block-busters, told a press conference here this week that targets in France have been knocked out with "tremendous efficiency" by the "Big Fellows"—4,000, 8,000 and 12,000-pound bombs—in night attacks by the RAF.

"The enormous blasting power of the blockbusters makes up for any slight inaccuracies of aim," he pointed out, "and naturally, when the 12,000 pounders are dropped, many less aircraft are required to destroy the target." To illustrate Huskinson said that an 8,000-pounder would completely demolish the Griffith Stadium here.

"Right now the only limit on the size of the bombs is weight," and space-carrying capacity of bombing planes," the bomb expert said. "What is most important of all is what is inside the bomb, and that I can't tell you."

Huskinson said he was particularly anxious to see what the 12,000-pounder bombs would do to the ramshackle buildings of Tokyo.

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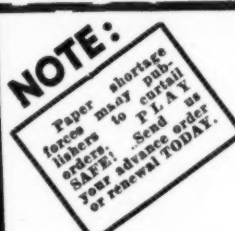
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Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell Presents

The Case for An Army-Navy Merger

(Testimony of General Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, before the select Committee of the House on post war military policy. This is the first of three installments.)

I have been called upon to testify before this committee in connection with its study of possible changes in the organization of the armed forces of the United States after the conclusion of hostilities.

The purpose of the Congress in undertaking this study is evidently to determine the most efficient national organization for the control and coordination of our combat forces so that in time of war these forces may be employed effectively, and in time of peace they may be administered and trained with efficiency and economy.

This problem to me resolves itself into two major parts as follows:

1. The development of an organization which will best assure the unified employment of our Ground, Sea and Air Forces.

2. The removal of duplication, overlapping, and conflict in the administration and supply of these forces—thereby increasing efficiency, economy and speed of action.

The present war has clearly demonstrated the fact that modern war is a combination of all forces that can be brought to bear, Air, Ground and Sea. Few operations have been undertaken in the present war that have not combined at least two of the major striking forces. The war in the Pacific, the invasion of North Africa, of Sicily, of Italy, are examples of the utilization of men and weapons in the air, on the ground and on the sea. The invasion of the continent of Europe will require the unified employment of all three major methods of striking the enemy.

There has been a marked change in the manner of waging war since the establishment of the existing organization for our national defense. In our earlier wars the division of responsibility and the spheres of action of the Army and Navy were more clear cut. In those days, the Navy in general operated as a sea force and the Army as a land force. Joint operations on an extensive scale were not common. The present war has emphasized two concepts for the future.

- 1st. We must be prepared to wage global war in which all combat units are engaged in every theater and where a supreme command in each theater must control all forces whether Sea, Ground or Air.

- 2nd. Our nation must be in a position to mobilize rapidly all its resources in men and material for its combined armed forces and to supply those resources most efficiently and on a grand scale.

The nature of modern war should be recognized in the organization of the Federal Government for National Defense. I believe that a single department of war combining within itself all types of armed forces needed for waging successful war is a logical, almost inevitable, outgrowth of our experiences in the present war.

Such a single department for national defense would naturally break down into three major striking elements, the Naval Forces, the Ground Forces and the Air Forces. It is not my purpose to present the desirability of a single department of war from the strategic, tactical and operational viewpoints. Others have, or will present these considerations before the committee. It is my purpose to discuss with you the supply and administrative aspects of such a proposition. My discussion assumes a single department of war organized into three major combat forces, Air, Ground and Sea.

In March, 1942, a major reorganization was made in the War Department. That reorganization set up three major commands, an Air Force, a Ground Force, and a Service Force. One of the major principles upon which the reorganization was based was that all administrative, service and supply activities should be concentrated under a single commander and that the combat forces, Air and Ground, should be made mobile and freed from administrative and supply activities so that they could concentrate on their major mission of combat and training for combat. To accomplish this, the Service Force, with the exception of the items peculiar to the Air Force, was set up to supply and service the two combat forces. The experience over the last two years with this type of organization has been sufficiently complete to demonstrate the soundness of its fundamental concept.

Many problems arising from the present organization of our armed forces have come to my attention. The great majority of these prob-

lems lie in the field of supply, service and administration. It is here that we find the greatest number of duplications and overlappings. It is within these fields that the greatest economies can be obtained. It is within these fields that the many difficulties are experienced in securing co-ordinated, speedy and unified action under the present system of organization. Here in the United States, you all know, the Navy and Army, and to some extent the Air Force, have separate organizations and systems for the procurement of supplies and equipment, for the storage and issue of supplies and equipment, for signal communications, for transportation, for construction, for the care of the sick and wounded, for a whole series of administrative activities, such as the disbursement of funds, personnel, contract renegotiations, publications and the administration of military justice.

Modern war necessitates the appointment of a single commander of all the armed forces in each active theater. In this respect, we have secured unity of command, not, however, without difficulty due to the present organization of our armed forces. Despite such unity of command the separate systems for administrative, service and supply activities in the United States must, perforce, be carried over into the theaters of operations. Theater commanders cannot afford the time to teach officers of one service the supply system of the other. While in the present war some unity of administration, operational service and supply has been secured overseas, the amount varies greatly with different theaters of operations. On the whole, however, the integration that has been secured is minor in comparison with what could be obtained if we had a common organization here in the United States.

We cannot have an efficient, streamlined, economical organization of a single department of war if each of the three major combat commands within that department, air, ground and sea, set up their own self-contained systems for administration, service and supply. Such an approach, in practical application, would only mean the drawing together of three separate departments under a super-departmental secretary. We would still have three supply officers buying and distributing shoes, we would still have three sets of lawyers administering military justice. The real integration would come about through the estab-

The Under Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, has discussed procurement. As the subject has been covered by him, I will confine my remarks to a few specific difficulties that arise out of our present organization.

To conserve and direct critical materials into the channels of greatest military needs a system of priorities had to be devised and centralized in a joint Army and Navy Priorities Committee.

Pricing conflicts occur when the Army and Navy purchase identical or similar items from the same contractor, or enter into similar contracts. Many instances exist where one or the other of the services has

Many items of supply are common to all fighting forces. Aside from the question of procurement on which I have merely touched, there are numerous overlappings and duplications in distribution systems and maintenance agencies for such items.

If a single agency handled these matters, equitable and speedier maintenance, with savings in stock piling of spare parts and time required for training of maintenance personnel, would result. Under the present dual distribution system two pipe lines of supply must be maintained, which makes total military requirements greater for common items of supply. Under one unified distribution system the quantity of supply in the pipe line could be reduced.

One of the problems created by diversified control is duplication of storage facilities and activities. Adjustments are made from time to time between the services in order to take care of immediate storage requirements, but it is inevitable that these adjustments cannot be made with the ease or with the overall economy that could be effected if all military storage activities were controlled by one agency.

The independent location of fa-

ishment of a common service force within a single department of war which would supply and service the three combatant forces on equal terms. This would result in one purchasing agent for shoes, one system of distributing and issuing those shoes.

The supply and administrative agencies of the armed forces necessarily must deal with other agencies of the Federal Government. At the present time, the supply agencies of the Army, Navy and Air Force are in intimate daily contact with such civilian agencies engaged in the war effort as the Office of War Mobilization, the War Production Board, the Office of Petroleum Administration for War, the War Manpower Commission, the Foreign Economic Administrator, the War Shipping Administration, etc. A single department of war, with a single common service force would materially reduce the complexities and difficulties inherent in this situation. The expansion from peacetime conditions to full mobilization for war would be greatly facilitated, if there were a single integrated supply and administrative agency of the armed forces dealing in all the matters that have an impact on normal civilian pursuits.

Likewise, I am quite sure that industry and labor, upon whom so much of the success in modern war rests, would welcome the opportunity of dealing with only one agency in their necessary contacts with the armed forces.

Many types of organizational expedients have been adopted to obtain co-ordination. It has been necessary to set up joint committees after committee, such as the Joint Communications Board, Army-Navy Electronics Production Agency, Army-Navy Petroleum Board, Joint Military Transportation Committee, Joint Production Survey Committee. All of these agencies and expedients have been helpful; but they have solved our problems only through an inordinate amount of effort that would have been unnecessary with a common service force for the armed forces. The tempo of modern war necessitates speed and decisive action, both of which are difficult to obtain through committee actions.

I think that it would be helpful to this committee to discuss specifically the administrative, service and supply activities of the armed forces; the duplications, overlappings and conflicts that exist in the present organization, and the expedients that have, in some cases, been adopted to overcome them.

Procurement

been forced to agree to higher costs because the second service independently and in ignorance of the first service's negotiations had already agreed to the higher price.

To secure co-ordination in the field of procurement, the Army and Navy have found it necessary to form numerous different agencies, committees and boards, in addition to the many informal working arrangements that have been required. These agencies are in addition to the normal organization of the Army and Navy. They have done the job. However, they require additional personnel and facilities and additional time to secure action. They involve compromises inevitably.

Supply

cilities often causes unbalanced situations. Natural strategic locations for storage installations attract both Navy and Army agencies resulting in an over development of these areas with a consequent heavy burden on transportation and labor facilities which could be lessened through unified control.

Perhaps one of the most serious losses in time of war is the delay in use of new developments in operating procedures relating to storage problems. Efforts have been made to co-ordinate and inform the other services of new developments and improvements in operating procedures, but this has not proven entirely satisfactory and does not avoid the duplication involved in independent experimental work.

Many similar items of equipment such as aircraft, automotive, small arms, artillery, fire control, marine, radar, communication, clothing, medical, construction and railway equipment are used both by the Army and Navy. Maintenance of this equipment, regardless of the using agencies, must be performed by personnel possessing the same degree of skill and utilizing identical or similar tools, test equipment, parts, supplies and facilities.

In some cases the volume of equip-

ment being used by one department in a given area does not warrant the provision of higher echelon facilities for its repair, but such equipment may be repaired expeditiously in existing facilities under the control of the other department either with or without employing additional personnel or physical plant expansion.

Transportation

Among the problems created by the lack of a single organization under a unified command to handle military transportation, the first and foremost, since the requirement is most critical, is the common need by the Army and the Navy for cargo vessels and troop transports. Similar common need exists for port facilities, all types of critical material, and such scarce categories of personnel as crews for ships, stevedores, terminal operators, traffic specialists, etc.

Because informal channels of information are at best a defective substitute for command channels, one agency will act at times in ignorance of the pull plan of the other. At other times, though full plans are known, conflicting views cannot be reconciled by conference methods in the absence of a single authority empowered to make command decisions. This makes the most efficient co-ordination of movements difficult, despite best efforts at full exchange of information.

Independent action of the Army and Navy in handling troop movements within the United States has frequently resulted in heavy demands for rail equipment being made by both services at the same time. Similarly, independent action of the two services in planning and executing overseas troop and cargo movements sometimes results in both services routing heavy shipments into a single port at the same time, with a consequent congestion and delay in ship turnarounds.

In order to make the most of the present situation, a number of co-ordinating agencies and committees have been organized by the Army and Navy in the transportation field. Most important of these is the Joint Military Transportation Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which functions in the field of ocean transportation, exercising a co-ordinating role and making recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where decision of their part is required. To aid in the allocation of ships by the War Shipping Administration, an Army-Navy Allocations Committee was formed and is functioning at the instance of that agency. The Ocean Shipping Section of the Army-Navy Munitions Board is charged with the proper allocation of piers, warehouses and other port facilities. In addition, there is a Port Utilization Committee, a Joint Repair and Conversion Committee and a Towing Priority Committee.

In the fields indicated, there are certain local committees in addition to the central committees. Thus, in San Francisco, there are a Pacific Coast Ship Repair and Conversion Committee and a Joint Routing and Scheduling Committee.

Between the Army and Navy, effective co-ordination is rendered difficult by fundamental differences in organization. The Army exercises a close centralized control over surface transport, whereas the Navy decentralizes control with the result that the responsible agencies in the two

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Before such a facility can be utilized for this purpose, both staff and field co-ordination are necessary with a resulting delay in repairs.

It is believed that the creation of a single Department of War, to include a common supply service will simplify and improve distribution, storage and maintenance in the armed forces.

services are at different levels of command and often physically remote from one another, with the result that joint action is difficult to accomplish.

Final decisions are sometimes resolved by a non-service agency for lack of a better substitute. Thus, common demands of the Army and Navy for troop transportation by rail are frequently resolved by the Military Railway Section of the Association of American Railroads.

A constant limitation on the effectiveness of point action comes from the fact that neither service can, except with great duplication, know accurately the requirements of the other. So long as the two services are separate, it is difficult for representatives of either to know the exact amount of shipping that each requires.

The physical separation of transportation installations imposes limitations on the degree of interchange of labor and facilities and makes inevitable the existence of periods of relative inactivity at one installation at a time when a neighboring installation of another service may need additional labor and equipment. Such situations could be effectively controlled with full consolidation of operations.

Advantages and increased efficiency would result from the existence of a single military agency in dealings with carriers and with Government agencies, such as the War Shipping Administration and Office of Defense Transportation, while planned and orderly employment of port facilities could be substituted for the present competition.

It is difficult to calculate the total increase in efficiency that would result from combining all transportation activities under a unified command; but it is assured that it would be great and that it would result in the more rapid accomplishment of the troop deployment program. Consolidated operations would reduce the adverse effects of manpower shortages through the elimination of duplications; would permit more positive control of priorities; would permit the better loading of ships due to the increase in the volume of cargo from which to choose, and would improve turnaround time due to the speedier loadings that would result from the pooling of port facilities, and due to the ability to load ships for single destinations by reason of the pooling of outbound cargoes. Though efforts under present arrangements are made to do this they are neither so complete or extensive as they would be under unified direction.

The establishment of a unified command and the consolidation of all military transportation functions under a single transportation service would eliminate in excess of ten central agencies and committees now dealing with various aspects of transportation and a considerably larger number of local co-ordinating agencies throughout the country.

Wounded Squad Leader Guffey Refuses to Quit

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Sgt. Bennie L. Guffey, Infantry squad leader in the 3rd "Marne" Division, recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

On the night of the crossing of the Volturno River, an action considered one of the most important in the entire Italian campaign, Sergeant Guffey, leading his squad in the assault on the enemy side of the river, stepped on a mine and was wounded in four places. Although painfully injured, he refused to leave his position and go to the rear for medical attention.

As the attack progressed, Guffey's platoon leader was killed by enemy machine-gun fire. Sergeant Guffey then braved murderous machine-gun and mortar fire to assure that every man in his platoon had suitable cover.

Although suffering greatly from his wounds, Guffey continued the attack until he was wounded again

by enemy shellfire, this time severely. Still refusing to be evacuated, he rallied the remainder of the squad who were not wounded, yelling, "Come on, men, we've still got a machine gun to knock out up there."

His men followed, but soon Guffey's wounds would not permit him to go further. By this time, American artillery fire prevented further progress. A last gallant attempt to advance was made by Guffey before he fell exhausted from his many wounds.

He has since recovered completely, and returned to the fight.

The action took place on flat land, devoid of vegetation and under excellent enemy observation. At all times the enemy, only 200 to 500 yards away, was pouring in withering machinegun, mortar and artillery fire.

A MILITARY secret is your secret—let's keep it!



THE JUNGLE gets thicker and the going tougher on Bougainville as the tank ploughs through and the Infantrymen make their way over many obstacles — with the enemy only a short distance away. After the mortars and field pieces start belching the world's thickest jungle is cleared out and mop-up squads find their jobs easier. The banyan tree (right-hand pix) took quite a licking. The trees in the background are stripped bare by artillery fire.

Spearheaded Allied Invasions

Dieppe Raid Veterans Back Home

WASHINGTON—One hundred and ninety-nine United States Infantry Rangers, including seven who took part in the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, have returned to this country, the War Department announced.

The Rangers, veterans of every campaign in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, are all part of the famous fighting force organized and led by Col. William O. Darby, Infantry, who returned to the United States recently.

Most of the homecoming doughboys were members of the same Ranger Battalion. Other men in the battalion have arrived in the United States during the past few months under the Army's rotation plan.

Among the soldiers in the group were the remnants of two other Ranger battalions, which were trapped by the Germans early in February at Cisterna, on the Anzio beachhead.

Spearheaded Drives

The majority of the men, all of whom volunteered for Ranger service, have been overseas for two years. They have spearheaded every Allied invasion in the Mediterranean, and spent a total of eight months in actual front-line fighting.

Lt. Col. Roy A. Murray, Sr., 30-year-old commander, reported that the small ship on which he was aboard got involved in such fierce naval fighting at Dieppe that there were 19 casualties among the Allied soldiers on board.

The main body of Rangers, who were recruited in Ireland by Colonel Darby in June, 1942, first saw action when they made a night landing under fire at Arzew, Algeria, on November 8, 1942, at the start of the Allied invasion.

They fought in every major battle in Tunisia except Mateur. During that campaign, Colonel Darby was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Colonel Murray, the Silver Star.

In the Sicilian campaign, the Rangers once again were the spearhead, landing in the middle of the city of Gela and capturing it after fierce house-to-house fighting.

They fought across Sicily, and then made another D-day appearance at the start of the landings in Italy, hitting the beach at Maiori, about 10 miles north of Salerno.

Leading the advance of American Infantry units through the Italian mountains, they pushed to within a few miles of Cassino before they were relieved to prepare for the Anzio invasion.

Once again, they spearheaded the Allied assault at Anzio, and remained on front-line duty at the beachhead for more than 60 days before orders were issued sending them home.

The two Ranger Battalions were sent off at Cisterna during an attempted cross-country infiltration at night through the German lines, during which the enemy unexpectedly brought in heavy reinforcements.

Another battalion, moving up a highway between and a few thousand yards behind the other Rangers, tried to break through and go to their rescue, but was stopped by an impenetrable defensive line. Five of the six company commanders were killed during the assault.

Among the 199 men who returned, one wore the Purple Heart, representing a wound received in action.

Toughest Job of All

WASHINGTON—Being in the infantry is tough, being an Infantry Ranger is tougher, but being No. 1 scout in a line company of Rangers is the toughest job a doughboy can have.

Yet, in spite of his scout assignment, which entailed walking several hundred yards in front of his outfit, being the first to contact the enemy, and generally becoming the enemy's first target, Pfc. Joseph P. Rayn went through the African, Sicilian and Italian invasions and campaigns without a scratch.

He says it was due to a little luck, sharp eyes and ears, being in good shape and having had unmatched Infantry training. Pvt. Jack E. Surgue, Jr., says he got zipped when I should have and zipped when I was supposed to, and nothing ever hit me.

'Good Leaders'

All the Rangers, according to M/Sgt. Dean W. Hooker, are good men, all are picked men. "They have exceptional leaders. That's one thing that counts in battle—good leaders. If the men have confidence in their officers and non-coms, they will fight better."

Sergeant Hooker went on to say that the worst part of Ranger fighting is waiting, perhaps lying in mud for hours or days. It gets on your nerves. The minute action begins, you feel better and the hours seem like minutes.

"But that waiting—before and after the action! You hear a shell and you think 'maybe that's got my label on it.' You shrink down and it seems hours before you know it isn't near you. As soon as that's over you start waiting for the next one."

As further evidence, if any is needed, of Ranger toughness and ability to meet any situation, Pfc. Carlo Contrera tells of the time when he and Col. William O. Darby, whose jeep he drove, "took over a couple of towns by ourselves."

"Colonel Darby, who isn't afraid of anybody or anything, pointed out the route, so we went on out ahead of our own lines until we came to these two towns."

"When we drove in the mayor and priest welcomed us, the people threw flowers and presented us with bottles of wine, and I had a lot of speeches to interpret for the Colonel."

Fortunately, First Sgt. Edward H. Haywood, Jr., could speak German if not Italian. His career, typical of almost any Ranger career, reads: 4 campaigns, 8 major battles, 8 lives but crest-fallen German prisoners, one Purple Heart with Oak

Moccasin Steak!

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—As long as there are large snakes in the field, Sgt. Warren Wells of 75th Division Headquarters won't go hungry.

The sergeant had his companions completely agog recently when he parboiled, fried and consumed strips of snake meat from a four-foot water moccasin clubbed to death by fellow soldiers.

An ogle-eyed onlooker, induced to try some of the meat, said it tasted like frog legs.

Leaf Cluster.

'You're Surrounded'

Sergeant Haywood likes best to tell about the capture of the Germans at Venafro when he and several other scouts went out to survey a spot where the Nazis were digging a new position. "I heard a thrashing in the bushes on the German side," he relates, "it was obvious they were lost."

"I let them wander around. When they were 20 yards from me I yelled 'You're surrounded. You'd better surrender and save your lives.'"

"They filed out, led by a young officer," Sergeant Haywood moved out of his bushes. Perhaps the Jerries suspected that he was alone, for they were reluctant to come. Finally he sergeant stepped forward and snatched the officer's pistol from him, threw it on the ground and waited until the soldiers added their rifles to the pile.

Fortunately, at that point the two other Rangers appeared "to make the capture a final success."

Greater Variety In 'C'

WASHINGTON—The Quartermaster Corps has made several changes and additions to the "C" combat ration to provide greater variety in both the meat units and the combination biscuit-beverage-confection units, the War Department announced.

In its new form, the "C" ration has been increased from three meat units to seven. The meat units now include meat and beans; meat and vegetable stew; meat and spaghetti; ham, eggs and potatoes; beef and noodles; meat and rice; and frankfurters and beans. The meat and vegetable hash unit in the original three has been discontinued. Each can contains twelve ounces of the meat product.

The biscuit-beverage-confection unit, which formerly contained only one type of biscuit for all meals, now provides a different one for each meal, as well as a different beverage and confection. In addition, the breakfast unit contains two ounces of dry cereal premixed with dried milk and sugar, compressed into a disc to fit the cylindrical can. By adding a little water, either hot or cold, the soldier may have cereal for breakfast, or cereal may be eaten dry.

One meal in each ration (a ration being three meals a day for one man) includes one and one-half ounces of jam in a wide variety of flavors, also a small supplementary packet of cigarettes, gum, matches, tissue and water purification tablets has been included. This packet is wrapped in a special waterproof envelope and fits in the interstices of the cans, thus utilizing space in the box of eight complete rations—or 48 cans—which otherwise would be wasted.

To simplify distribution of the rations in the field, the Quartermaster Corps now is packing the ration in wood cases and marking them so



Oscar Is Toughest Of Paratroopers

CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—Jumping without a parachute from heights up to 1000 feet, distances of not over 200 feet above ground, hurling to earth under a silken canopy that has split open when their body weight is thrown against it as the parachute opens, all without injury to themselves—these are everyday experiences for the members of the toughest, hardest and most venturesome paratroopers of the United States Army, the "Oscars" of the Camp Mackall airborne troops.

"Oscar" is a steel and hemp rope dummy, built along the general dimensions of a soldier, weighing from 150 to 180 pounds. His job is the protection and preservation of the lives and limbs of the parachute troops. Whenever there is

any question about the durability or condition of a parachute, it is assembled an Oscar, he is loaded into a plane, then dropped from a height of 200 feet above ground at a plane speed of 150 miles per hour. His chute, hooked to the static line, opens automatically after he has dropped approximately 100 feet. If the fabric of the parachute stands the strain of his weight at the time it opens, and he floats to earth, the parachute is then considered safe for the use of a human being and is packed and stored for use by the paratroopers. If, as sometimes happens, the fabric is weak, and splits when Oscar's weight is thrown against it, Oscar gets a bad fall, and the parachute goes into the shop, where it is repaired and again tested before a live soldier risks using it.

Occasionally Oscar is dumped from a plane at great heights with no parachute. Tumbling end over end and down from a height of 100 feet, without a parachute—Oscar strikes the ground with such force that he rebounds as much as 35 feet into the air. Sometimes, on one of these jumps, Oscar strikes the ground feet first, his feet and legs dig in. Result—no bounce. So ruggedly are these test dummies made that such occurrences do not damage them.

One Oscar has 100 or more jumps to his credit, and is still in serviceable condition, says W/O Milton Cohen of the 13th Airborne Division parachute rigging detachment. Sometimes the boys put artificial heads on the dummies and paint them in the likeness of various notorious personages such as Hitler or Tojo.

The heroic work they do for the paratroopers in insuring safety of the parachutes the boys are to use does not go without recognition however, as may have painted on their chests a badge showing they are qualified parachutists.

The use of the dummy for testing parachutes is merely one of the precautions taken to make parachute work as safe as it is humanly possible to make it.

96th In California

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—The 96th Infantry Division has moved into this post from Camp White, Ore., to continue its training.

The Division is made up chiefly of men from the Middle West and South. It includes about 2,000 from Illinois and some 1,200 Texans.

The 96th was born late in the last war, killed by the Armistice and reborn in the ninth month of the present war. Between the wars it was a Pacific Northwest Reserve Division. This is the first time its personnel has been away from Oregon and Washington.

GIs Won't Be Gyped—Emery Will See to It

WASHINGTON—Past National Comdr. John G. Emery has been named chairman of a special subcommittee of the governing council of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to render every assistance to the administrator of veterans' affairs in carrying out the loan provisions of the American Legion's omnibus G. I. Bill of Rights for World War II veterans when it becomes law. He is himself an outstanding real estate expert.

The appointment even before the measure has been enacted is an indication that G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane will have every protection against being "gyped" if they decide to avail themselves of government loans to purchase homes or farms. It also demonstrates that business and professional organizations are preparing to assist in implementing the provisions of the impending law so that every World War II veteran will get the best service and best deal.

Chairman Emery's job, in short, will be to cooperate with the administrator of veterans' affairs in an endeavor to protect any veteran buying a home or farm from paying more than the property is worth.

"We are not going to let G. I. Joe or G. I. Jane pay \$4000 for a \$3200 piece of property," Chairman Emery said. "There will be no water appraisals. We will see to that."

Column Of Poets

Women's Army Corps

In other wars the women
Saw you bravely off to war.
This time they march beside you
In the Women's Army Corps.
Wherever duty calls you,
The women gladly go,
With swinging step and eager
And zealous eyes aglow.
The bright red flame of danger
Burns high to lure them on,
With faith and hope and service
They face the final dawn.
When Allied victory closes
The fretted page of war,
Still they will march beside you
In the Women's Army Corps.

Sgt. Clara Gates
WAC Det. 1106 SCSU
Fort Banks, Mass.

A GI Graduates

Marching to the cadence of the big
bass drum
The GI's go along—
Full-fledged soldiers who's graduated
And now "belong."
With the guidon waving in the breeze
And the platoon behind it so proud,
I watched those boys' chests swell
As they counted cadence aloud.

Who knows what the future holds—
Panama, the Aleutians or Japan?
But one thing each man keeps
locked

In his heart—he feels
He himself is Uncle Sam.
Cpl. Buddy Schwartz
WAC Det., FARTC
Camp Roberts, Cal

Troop Train Madrigals

Hutt

The night without is wintry crisp
And breathes of sleds and holly;
And thru the night intermittently
creeps

A damned hot Toonerville Trolley.

Two-p

The youth lay still, his head thrown
back,
In quest in dreams of the girl
adoring.

Love, if blind, must more be deaf,
If he's to win her with all that
snoring.

Three-p

A "K-bone steak" is a cardboard
carton
Of compact and frugal repast.
A man and his broom are sweeping
the aisle

Where hungry patriots dined last.

Four-p

The Johnnies had some money and
could not disregard it;
Time there was aplenty and no way
to discard it.

When the night its stuffy way so
slowly had wended,
One wallet lay inflated, the others
completely expended.

Sgt. Leonard Kobrick
Camp McCoy, Wis.

Infantryman Plays Ring-Around Rosie With Jap Sniper

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA—Pfc.
Andrew LeWay rehearsed a long
time for the role he was to play
with the 106th Infantry Regiment
when the unit took part in the re-
cent capturing of Eniwetok atoll.
Then, he missed his cue and nearly
lost his life.

LeWay was crawling through under-
brush when he paused behind a
tree. He quickly was called from
his rest by Pvt. John Romanchak
of Cleveland, O., who yelled over
that there was a Jap on the other
side of the tree.

Both LeWay and the Jap went into
action, coming around the same
side of the tree.

He explains, "Suddenly we were
looking into each other's eyes. He
was as surprised as I was. I
brought my rifle up and it jammed.
I started clearing it. I don't know
what the Jap was doing all the
time, but the next time I looked he
still was standing there. I pulled
the trigger. This time it worked."

"I owe Romanchak a debt I never
can pay," says LeWay. "You see, I
promised to buy him all the beer he
could drink for telling me about
that Jap behind the tree. He was
killed. But I'll always owe him that
beer."

Over There!

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—A recent
innovation in the 516th Field Ar-
tillery Battalion is the bugle call
turned to the day when the boys
will be in the thick of the fight
"over there."

To help them get into that fight-
ing spirit, all calls except "Retreat"
and "To the Colors" end with the
first few bars of the famous song
of World War I, "Over There."



'SHORT SNORTER' champion of a Ninth Air Force Station, England, is Cpl. Andrew Koltko. When General Eisenhower visited the Marauder Bomber station he got the signatures of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton (right), Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, and General 'Ike' on his \$100 bill.

'Scared as Hell', But He Saved Plane

FORT SILL, Okla.—1st. Lt. Gordon
L. Barney, a veteran liaison pilot in
Tunisia and Italy where he received
the Silver Star and Air Medal for
gallantry at Casserine Pass, is aiding
in the writing of a grasshopper field
manual at the Field Artillery School.

Lieutenant Barney, who disobeyed
orders and ended up by being awarded
the Silver Star, admits that he
was "scared as all hell" that day
in February, 1943, at Sidi Bou Zid
when the Germans were dive bombing
and strafing his and another
pilot's grasshopper plane while they
were grounded.

Lieutenant Barney, who was serving
with the First Armored Division,
was alone with the other pilot on a
little field at Sidi Bou Zid, his outfit
having withdrawn when it
couldn't stop the advancing German
tanks.

Orders came from the rear to burn
the two grasshopper planes and join
the division, but Lieutenant Barney
and his fellow pilot decided the

planes could be gotten out safely.
Lieutenant Barney succeeded, al-
though he had his windshield blown
out, but the other pilot was hit by
German tank fire and his plane went
down in flames. So close were the
two to the advancing Germans, that
when they took off they were just
a few feet above the German tanks.

The decision of Lieutenant Barney
to save the plane proved to be more
than a wise one as it later was used
in the Casserine Pass victory and
was the only available plane in the
lieutenant's outfit.

After the African campaign was
completed, Lieutenant Barney moved
on to Italy and participated in the
battle outside of Cassino. It was
from here that he returned to the
States in February, 1944.

The Air Medal which Lieutenant
Barney now wears with one Oak
Leaf Cluster was awarded for 70
missions over the front lines in
Tunisia and Italy.

White Mice Will Show Chowhounds

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Eight white
mice have been drafted by Capt.
Herman R. Allen, mess officer, to
prove to patients and personnel of
the Army's Northington General
Hospital, here, that it isn't how much
you eat but what you eat that count
toward health.

At the moment Captain Allen is
feeding the mice behind the scenes.
Two of them are getting a wisely
planned, vitamin-plentiful diet, made
up with the care and calculation
used in designing meals for the hos-
pital mess halls. The other six mice
are eating a haphazard diet of less
health-giving nature.

In a month or so the white mice
will be put on display in the mess
halls so everyone can compare at
firsthand the results from varying
eating habits.

The white mice experiment is be-
ing carried on as part of the hos-
pital's program of teaching healthy
eating and as part of its constant
campaign for conservation of food.
Much of the hospital's health-giving
foods will be raised in its own
Victory Gardens this summer.

Jeep Peeps!

CAMP CARSON, Colo.—Now
comes the tale of the talking jeep.
The vehicular jack of all mili-
tary trades didn't utter a syllable,
but it gave tongue to another ma-
chine. Here's the story:

Capt. Kenneth Manning, special
services officer of the 1st medical
group, was setting up a motion
picture projector to entertain
troops in the field. But he dis-
covered that the lamp which ex-
cites a photo-electric cell, which in
turn causes sound, had burned out.
No extra bulb was available.

M-m-m-m, said the captain.
His eye fell on a jeep. He parked
it near the projector and arranged
a mirror so that the jeep's head-
lights cast a beam into the pro-
jector's sound box. The photo-elec-
tric cell arose to the occasion and:
Lo and behold, sound.

Lone GI Holds Hill; Japs Within 3 Yds.

WASHINGTON—"After the battle
we counted 84 dead Nips in front of
the pillbox. Some of them were
three yards from it when they
dropped."

This was the result of a morning's
work by Pfc. William A. Florjancic,
37th Infantry Division, and two
other soldiers who came to his aid
when the fighting was hottest.

And that statement, from an In-
fantryman who saw the stand made
at Torokina beachhead, Bougainville,
Solomon Islands, tersely sums up the
story of a fanatic Jap charge that
came to nothing.

It was dawn, March 11. Infantry-
man Florjancic was in an exposed
pillbox on the nose of Hill 700
during the action at Empress Au-
gusta Bay. The Japanese launched
a strong attack on the hill, creeping
up in the early morning haze until

they were within 30 yards of the
position.

The spot was strategic. If the
Japs won the hill, they would com-
mand terrain to the west and could
seriously harass our supply lines.

The Japs opened up with heavy
machine-gun fire and hand grenades
on the pillbox. One man was killed
and two wounded, leaving the Cleve-
land soldier alone to defend the par-
tially demolished shelter.

Disregarding the withering enemy
fire, Florjancic crawled into a com-
munication trench nearby and sig-
naled his platoon leader that he
needed help—desperately. Then, still
under fire, he returned to the
wrecked pillbox and continued to
fight with grenades and his Garand
rifle, successfully holding off the
advancing Nipponese until help ar-
rived.

In the meantime, a corporal and
2nd Lt. Delbert C. Gates arrived
to lend a hand. Among the three
of them, they accounted for 84 dead
Japs who were counted in front of
the pillbox later.

93rd Division History Ready

WASHINGTON—Publication of a
summary of World War operations
of the 93rd Division is announced
by the General of the Armies, John
J. Pershing, in his capacity as Chair-
man of the American Battle Monu-
ments Commission. This and four
other volumes form part of a set of
28 which will cover the operations
of all combat divisions of the Ameri-
can Expeditionary Forces. To date,
five volumes have been published
covering the operations of the 26th,
7th, 79th, 81st and 93rd Divisions.

The 93rd Division, a provisional
one, organized at Camp Stuart, was
made up of Negroes from National
Guard units of New York, Illinois,
Connecticut, Maryland, Massachu-
setts, Ohio, Tennessee, District of
Columbia and selective service men
from South Carolina. Because of the
acute shortage of troops, the four
Infantry regiments of this division
—369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd—were
placed on duty with the French
Army. All took part in battle. All
regiments of this division, except the
371st, are now in service.

Because all editions will be lim-
ited in number, it is advised that
orders be filed as soon as possible
with the Superintendent of Docu-
ments, Government Printing Office,
Washington 25, D. C. The prices:
7th, \$0.75; 26th, \$1.25; 79th and 81st,
\$0.75; 93rd, \$1. Discount of 25 per-
cent is allowed on orders of 100 or
more copies of any one divisional
history.

Captain Nixes Civilian Status Becomes M-Sgt.

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—White-
haired Thomas M. Hall of Adrain,
Ga., has traded his pair of silver
bars for a set of master sergeant's
stripes instead of the civilian suit
which might have been his.

Up to February 1 of this year he
was Captain Hall, assistant provost
marshal at Camp Berkeley, Texas.
Then came the order placing some
30,000 older officers on the inactive
list. Captain Hall was among them,
but he was bent on stretching his
over 25 years of service into 30 and
retirement.

Last Wednesday he was sworn
back in in the permanent grade of
master sergeant at Camp Shelby's
induction station.

Sergeant Hall enlisted for the first
time on January 7, 1910. Since that
time he has seen service in this
country and overseas with the en-
gineers, quartermaster corps, or-
nance, field artillery and military
police.

Between The Covers

You know that the Army has re-
ords of just about everything that
ever happened to you, plus a lot of
recommendations of its classification
men, on your Form 20. But did you
know that the Census Bureau has a
card for you, too?

It not only holds the cards, but it
can shuffle them and make all sorts
of predictions for the future. Am-
ram Scheinfeld in "It's in the Cards"
(Colliers, May 20) shows, for in-
stance, the statistics on the current
and postwar baby crop, from which
can be derived prospects for such
workers as school teachers, kid ap-
parel business and workers, toy man-
ufacturers and their employees.

"A country has the kind of army
its total ethos, its institutions, re-
sources, habits of peaceful life, make
possible to it," says D. W. Brogan
in "The American Way in War" in
Harpers May issue. This is why the
AUS is a mechanized army and why
it will contribute to Axis defeat thru
sheer weight of material.

Mr. Brogan points out also that
getting together the equipment for
war has always been the problem
of America's armies—suddenly mo-
bilized from the civilian population.
It is actually a problem in controlling
space; when arms were finally
collected in convincing quantities it
was a matter of only a few days till
Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown,
or Sheridan and Sherman finished
off the Civil War, or the AEF backed
up Foch for the "blow that cannot
be parried."

Miscellaneous, short, and of high
interest value are a number of ar-
ticles in the May Science Digest.
Topics are the jet-propelled fighter
plane, effects of rationing on health,
the prediction that 1944 is the year
for a great hurricane, television sets
costing but \$200. The lead article is
one of interest to many boys in the
Army—"How Many Jobs Will Flying
Make?"

The U. S. Air Services is a month-
ly devoted to covering the develop-
ment of civil and military aero-
nautics. Its May issue has two write-
ups on the record-breaking Constel-
lation flight; one, a short descrip-
tive article, the other longer, "He
Enjoyed It" telling about Orville
Wright's trip in the new speedster.

Feature articles are "Remember
the Nancies?" by USNR Lt. John B.
Goodman and "This Air War Is Be-
coming Complicated" by Comdr. A. F.
Bonnalle.

Seven Parachutin' Padres



PARACHUTIN' CHAPLAINS WAIT JUMP ORDERS

They Carry Full Equipment—Except Weapons

—Signal Corps Photo.

CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—On the
ground, in the air, on peaceful mis-
sions or to battlefield danger zones,
chaplains of the paratrooper regiments
of Camp Mackall go with their men,
disregarding danger, equipped only
with the Bible and usual parapher-
nalia of a paratrooper, minus weap-
ons of any sort.

At present there are seven Camp
Mackall chaplains who are full-
fledged parachutists and wear wings
on their left breast. They're Chap-
lains Charles L. Brown, 11 jumps;
Hoyt Wood, 7 jumps; Edward Schlott-
erback, 6 jumps; Chester L. Hunt,
6 jumps; Alfred Guinette, 8 jumps;
William Conley, 5 jumps.

Each parachuting chaplain must
go through the rigorous jump school
training at Ft. Benning, during
which he completes the five jumps
necessary to qualify him as a para-
chutist. Accompanying the jump
training is a rigorous physical con-
ditioning schedule and while it is

not required, most chaplains go
through infiltration courses and fir-
ing ranges along with the boys who
are being trained as combat soldiers.

While attached to Paratrooper re-
giments, they keep up an exercise
program that maintains their phys-
ical well being and enables them to
go with their men on hikes, bivouacs
and field problems. When those
same combat paratroopers go over-
seas and into battle, along with
them will go their chaplains, ready
to minister to the spiritual needs of
their men, or help them in any other
way possible.

Chaplains do not receive training
in the use of firearms and they do
not carry firearms of any descrip-
tion. Their only weapon is the Bible
and a resolve to exemplify in con-
crete form the promise which Christ
made to His disciples, "Lo, I am
with you always, even unto the ends
of the earth."

Sergeant's Last Effort Goes To Recapture Jap Pillbox

WASHINGTON — How Infantry S/Sgt. Raymond H. Rooke, with gaping wounds in his side and leg, used his waning strength to pump bullets with his sub-machine gun into a Jap pillbox and then fell, dying, under a burst of enemy automatic weapons' fire, was told by one of his comrades.

"When we reached him, he was dead," said Sgt. Louis A. O'Leary.

The heroic display of doughboy courage occurred on March 9, 1944, in fighting on Bougainville Island in the South Pacific. Sergeant Rooke's unit of the 37th Infantry Division was given the mission of retaking key pillboxes which the Japs had captured from our troops early that morning. At approximately 3:00 P.M. the attack started, with Sergeant Rooke's squad spearheading the charge.

"The slope was one of 65 degrees," Sergeant O'Leary said. "We had no more than started when the enemy at the top of the hill began rolling hand grenades down on us and dropping knee mortar shells along the whole width of our force. Sergeant Rooke then deployed us and led our force forward by short rushes.

"He had worked himself to about 50 yards on one of the firing enemy pillboxes when a hand grenade burst near his leg, causing a serious wound which bled profusely. Regardless of the pain, Sergeant Rooke continued leading his squad up the hill. At his direction, we began to throw hand grenades and to pour rifle fire into the enemy positions. During this time, Sergeant Rooke was working himself closer and closer to the nearest pillbox.

"With gaping wounds now in his side and leg, he again motioned us forward. His strength rapidly going, Sergeant Rooke rose to his feet and staggered to within 10 yards of the pillbox. Then, aiming his sub-machine gun directly at its occupants, he emptied his entire magazine at the enemy and then fell to the ground, exhausted.

"Calling upon his last ounce of energy, he arose to his feet once more and blasted away with his re-filled gun."

By now the Nips had automatic weapons trained on Sergeant Rooke. They leveled a burst at him as he stood up to lead his squad in a final assault. Hit once again, he fell and rolled down the hill.

"When we reached him, he was dead," ended Sergeant O'Leary.

Members of Army Win Literary Awards, Prizes

NEW YORK — WAC Pvt. Ruth Williams Ricci, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., won the third annual journalistic award of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, giving her \$500 and a gold medal. The essay "Fortresses of Freedom," was written at Syracuse University, before Miss Ricci enlisted in the WACs last December.

Lt. Ralph Nelson, stationed at Southern Field, Ga., is announced as the winner of the long play contest sponsored by the National Theater Conference, and open to men and women of all the armed services. His play "Angels Weep" brings him a prize of \$100. The second prize of \$50 was awarded to both Pvt. Russell Graves, stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., for "Tears of Laughter," and Pfc. Irvin Wilsker, of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa., for his "Adolescent Angel."

One K-9 Flunked the Course

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Forty-nine members of the K-9 Corps graduated from the school of the soldier last Friday as fifty dogs from the Cat Island Training Center received their baptism of fire under machine guns on the Second Army Infiltration Course.

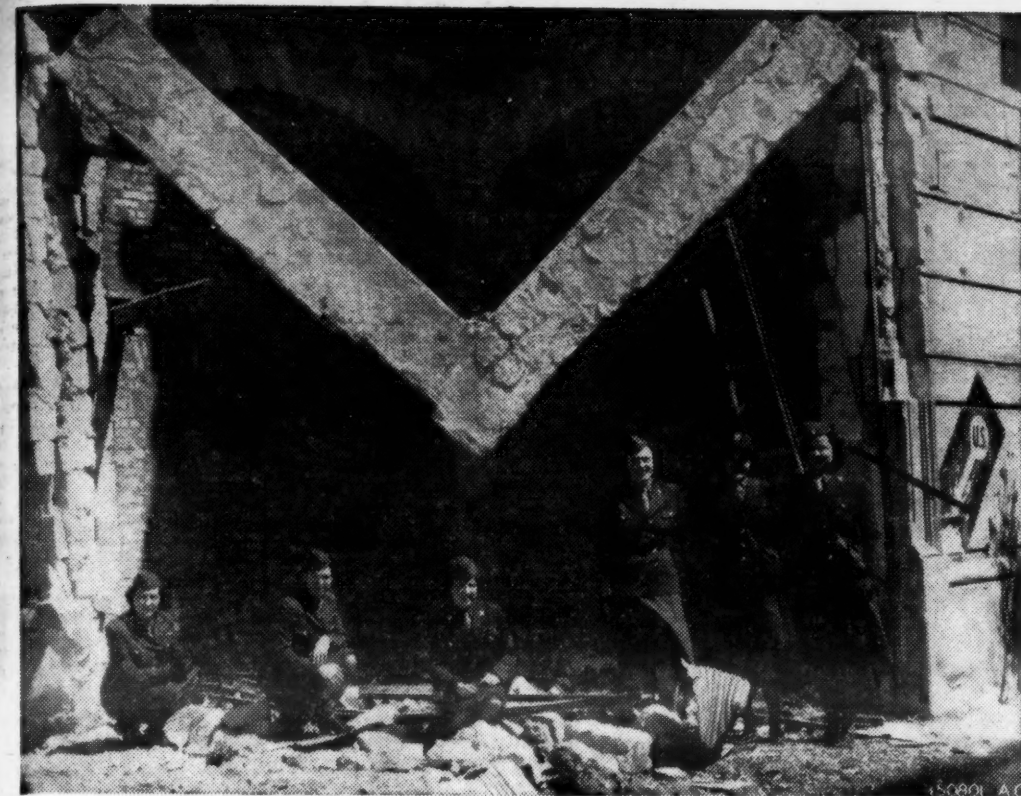
On a drain-drenched field the 50 dogs made their way with their trainers under fire of machine guns of D Company, 259th Infantry, and TNT blasts set up by the A and P platoons of the 1st Bn. 259th.

All but one completed the course with honors. The shortcomer, a

German shepherd, was disqualified because he whimpered under fire.

One dog was chained to each trainer and together they crawled under the machine gun fire of the 259th men in a test of the reaction to gun fire, their obedience to commands and their willingness to work with soldiers under battle conditions.

The course was run in two shifts and took about half an hour each time. The dogs, which were brought to Shelby for the test, had already undergone many weeks of training at the Cat Island Center and were recruited for the Army by National Dogs for Defense organization.



THIS PROPHECIC "V for Victory" is a piece of dislodged masonry on a building in Italy, caused by American bombs which fell on the city while it was still in Nazi hands. The girls are Air Wacs of the U. S. Army 12th Air Force.

Carry Method Allows Return of Enemy Fire

CAMP CARSON, Colo. — A new one-man carry method of evacuating wounded soldiers, enabling rescuers to return enemy fire if need be, is being taught all Army Service Forces personnel at Camp Carson and has proved so effective that some Army Ground Forces units are adopting the system also. So simple and effective is the method, believed to be practiced here for the first time in this country, that it may spread throughout the army.

The carry originated in Russia, where women have done heroic work in carrying wounded soldiers to rear areas for medical treatment after first aid is given. The idea was brought to Camp Carson by an officer in the surgeon general's office in Washington who learned of it from a British uncle who had been a military observer in Russia. The carry, which can be used when litters are not available, is suitable for any wound except abdominal ones.

After one demonstration, Col. Wilfrid M. Blunt, camp commander, immediately ordered the carry to be included in training of all Army Service Forces troops on the post. The method is so simple, officers here wondered why no one in this country had thought of it before. This is how it works:

A soldier takes his own pistol belt

and links it with that of the wounded man, forming an oval. He draws the continuous belt under the wounded soldier, who is placed with his back to the ground, so that loops project on the ground from either side of him. The rescuer then lies between the wounded man's legs, his back to the ground, slips his arms through the loops so the continuous belt passes over his shoulders, rolls over with the wounded man on his back, and rises to his feet.

The wounded man is well balanced high on the soldier's back. Even if he is unconscious, he is held firmly in place with part of the continuous belt passing below his seat and the upper part crossing the small of his back.

The rescuer has his hands free to shoot his rifle if need be and to climb rough terrain.

Soldiers can learn the method in a few minutes. Those at Camp Carson who have had the training declare the method is far superior to the fireman's carry. As one of them said: "You can hardly feel the weight on your back and your hands and arms are absolutely free to protect yourself and help in case of a steep climb."

No Year Training Pledge Ever Made To Under-20 GI's

WASHINGTON — Though many people accuse the War Department of discrimination against youth, inductees under 20 have never been promised a year's training before they were assigned to combat.

According to Brig. Gen. Wilton B. Parsons, War Department legislative and liaison division chief, the common misunderstanding is entirely without basis.

General Parsons said that the belief may result from confusing unit training, which requires from 12 to 16 months, with individual training, which takes only 17 weeks.

"We are producing satisfactory individual replacements with 17 weeks' training. It is beyond question that the present individual replacement is fully qualified to care for himself in the field and to take his place in an experienced unit."

AGF: The Week's News of the Army Ground Forces Straight from Headquarters in Washington

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES—A stenographic class has been established under the Ground Adjutant General at this headquarters for the purpose of giving potential enlisted stenographers practical experience in taking dictation and assisting and developing them to perfection.

The class will be held daily, except Sundays, from 1 to 1:30 p.m. during the next month. The instruction will be practical experience in taking dictation, reading from notes, and the transcription of notes. The class is limited to the enlisted men who have at least completed a basic course in stenography and have had some practical experience.

Col. Henry J. P. Harding, Inf., former infantry representative of the Army Ground Forces in the North African Theater of Operations, held conferences last week with officers of Army Ground Force Headquarters.

The following named officers have reported for permanent duty to this headquarters. They are: Lt. Col. Allerton Cushman, FA, assigned to the Ground G-3 Section; Capt. Walter H. Clifford, Ord. Dept., assigned to the Ground Ordnance Section; and Lt. Col. John U. Parker, Inf., assigned to the Ground G-1 Section.

HEADQUARTERS, THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—The 29th Cavalry Regiment at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kan., has been reorganized into the 29th Cavalry Group, consisting of the 127th and 128th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadrons and the 129th Cavalry Squadron. The Regiment consisted of a rifle squadron and a mechanized squadron. Col. Walter F. Jennings remains in command of the new group, which will continue as school troops.

Col. Thomas Q. Donaldson, former commanding officer of the 14th Cavalry Group at Camp Maxey, Tex.,

has joined the staff and faculty of the Cavalry School in the department of tactics.

Col. Ben R. Jacobs, Infantry instructor here for the past year, has left for a new assignment.

Lt. Col. Harold J. Atkinson has reported to this station as Inspector General, succeeding Lt. Col. Harvey M. Hopp, who has left on a new assignment.

Col. John H. Riepe, who recently joined the staff and faculty, has been appointed chief of the department of weapons at the Cavalry School, succeeding Col. Ernest A. Williams. Maj. Charles J. Crawford, another new member of the staff and faculty, also has been assigned to the department of weapons.

Capt. Alarich L. E. Zacherie has been made chief of the department of horsemanship, succeeding Maj. William W. West III.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMORED CENTER—Col. J. J. B. Williams, whose military career runs the gamut from private in the Kentucky National Guard to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 7th Army artillery commander, has been named artillery officer of the Armored Center headquarters.

Lt. Col. Lewis H. Ham, leader of one of the first American tank detachments to join the British as fighter-observers early in the African war, was named commander of the 20th Armored Division artillery command, succeeding Col. S. S. Koszewski. New commander of the 220th Armored Engineers is Lt. Col. William E. Leonhard, who helped direct construction of the Alcan highway.

Col. R. J. Wallace has been named Infantry officer of the Armored Center headquarters. He reported to the Armored Center from the 14th Armored Division where he served as train commander and reserve commander.

HEADQUARTERS, THE ARMORED SCHOOL—A new course of instruction for the training of amphibious vehicle mechanics has been launched by the Armored School Tank Department. The course is of three weeks' duration.

HEADQUARTERS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—At the direction of the Commanding General, AAC, representatives from installations of the Antiaircraft Command convened last week at Camp Davis, N. C., to confer on AA gunnery and radar matters. Attending the conference as representatives of this headquarters were Lt. Col. K. C. Smith, CAC; Maj. F. P. Cordero, CAC, and Capt. J. B. Rawls, CAC.

Officers recently assigned to this headquarters include Col. George Lupret, CAC, appointed to replace Col. Arthur W. Gower, CAC, as head of AAC POM Detachment No. 1, at Mitchell Field, N. Y. Colonel Gower, has been assigned to Headquarters XXII Corps, as AA Officer. Col. V. T. Wortman, CAC, has also been assigned to this headquarters, replacing Col. James de B. Walbach, CAC, as head of AAC Proficiency Test Team, AATC, Camp Stewart, Ga. Col. Walbach has been assigned to command an AAA Group. Col.

Officers recently assigned to this for duty here and is assigned to the G-1 Section. Maj. Buford C. Kirkham, AGD, who formerly served at the AAATC, Camp Stewart, Ga., has been assigned to duty with the Adjutant General's section, AAC, replacing Capt. F. N. Crandall, AGD.

HEADQUARTERS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Col. Charles W. Higgins has been assigned as the commanding officer of the 20th Group, Anticraft's Artillery School.

Recent visitors at the Antiaircraft Artillery School included Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, Chief of Staff, Antiaircraft Command, and Maj. D. G. Board, British Army Staff.

BOOKS

"THE PACIFIC—ITS LANDS AND PEOPLES," By Carpenter. (American Book Co., New York. \$1.40.)

One of the least known areas in the world has become the center of the war in the Pacific. If you really want to know about the people, the customs, the life on the many islands and countries bounding the Pacific Ocean, read this attractively illustrated and thoroughly interesting book, "The Pacific."

Here you have the real dope on the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Australia, the Dutch East Indies and neighboring islands, India, China, Siberia, Japan, and the northern chain of islands to Alaska.

This book furnishes the information all have wanted to know about the lands and peoples of the Pacific. It is a "must" for all readers.

POCKET BOOKS

Pocket Books, Inc., the No. 1 friend of those who like to take their reading with them, has recently published another swell bunch of two-bit issues.

Using excellent judgment, the company gives you a wide variety in their last selections. You can have anything in these easy-to-take-with-you volumes, from "Life With Father," by Clarence Day, to "The Canary Murder Case," by S. S. Van Dine.

Other new books on their list are "Destry Rides Again," by Max Brand; "The Patriotic Murders," by Agatha Christie; "The Case of the Dangerous Dowager," by Eerie Stanley Gardner; "The Phantom Lady," by William Irish, and "The New Testament," authorized King James' version.

Blanding Artists Grab the Prizes

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., March 20—Soldier artists of Camp Blanding virtually made a clean sweep of the prizes offered in the annual all-soldier art show held last week by the Society of the Four Arts at Palm Beach, Fla.

First and second prize in the oil painting; first, second and third prize in water color; first in pastel and second in sculpture was the record chalked up by the brush and chisel devotees of Camp Blanding. News of the prize winners was received by Mrs. Emma Chalker, director of Service Club No. 1 and sponsor of "The Attic," an art group with headquarters at the Service Club.

The prize winners were as follows: First prize, water color, "Coal Smoke," Corpl. Nels Nelson, \$30; second prize, water color, "By the Lake," Sergt. Paul Peters, \$25; third prize, water color, "Rifle Range," Pvt. Don Mundt, \$20.

First prize, pastels, "GI Stove," Pvt. Eugene Powell, \$15; second prize, sculpture, "Spirit of the Infantry," Pvt. Peter Fingesten.

Two members of The Attic, now on other assignments, but formerly soldiers of this post, submitted paintings to the exhibit through their Attic membership. First prize oil painting, "Madonna," went to Pvt. Paul Wolton, now at Camp Ritchie, Md., \$50; second prize in oil went to Pvt. Ulfert Wilke for "Vultures Embraced by the Wind," \$30. Private Wilke is now at the Special Service School at Washington and Lee University.

SOLDIER SHOWS

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have no entertainment."
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.
In this column the entertainment section of the Special Services Division contributes items on soldiers which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you may find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

CALLING DR. HAAN

CAMP CALIFORNIA—The radio rounders of Camp Haan have just come through with another lively edition of "The Sky's The Limit," an airwaves program that is being taken in pleasant weekly doses by the GI's at that post. The most recent has a band called "The Flak Swingsters" to back up the skits and vocals, a mixed quintet known as "Four Sharps and A Flat" to bring down the house, and a group of Thespians to sound off with humorous delineation of characters and things GI. This triple-threat combination of backers-up, bringers-down and sounders-off is producing shows that are deep-dish apple pie for Haan's soldier audiences. It is also pleasant to note that "The Sky's The Limit" kills two birds with one show—by providing an abundance of entertainment and also effecting a tieup of said entertainment with the camp's Orientation program. This is done, in the latest edition of "Sky, etc." by using as story background for the program a serio-comic sketch stressing the procedure, problems and importance of interior guard duty. All of which serves as a departure from the usual method of firing instruction at sleepy trainees in drafty classrooms. Through the medium of the radio show, the Camp Haan GI's are getting a sugar-coated pill—they're brushing up on salient subjects and eating up a good show withal.

VAS YOU DERE, SHARLIE?

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—"When I was stationed in the Canal Zone, I ran across some mosquitoes who were so fussy they wouldn't bite you until they'd examined your dog tags and found out what your blood type was." Thus spake one GI at Camp Stewart, Ga. The occasion was a Liars' Contest, which was incorporated in a GI Variety Show and served nicely to break up the time-worn routine of joke, song, dance, joke, song, dance. Inasmuch as the contest was an impromptu affair, all the prevaricators weren't able to step from audience to stage and give out with lies as clever as the gem of fabrication quoted above; but the contest was a lively one and proved worthy of repetition in future shows.

SEEGARS, CIGARETTES?

CAMP REYNOLDS, Pa.—The patients in the Post Hospital at Camp Reynolds, Pa., were recently transformed into butter-and-egg men with ringside seats (or beds) for a GI floorshow. While the M. C. gagged and the dancer tapped and the vocalist swoon-sang, two other lads from the Special Service group of ward-entertainers went from patient to patient hawking their wares of cigarettes, candy and pseudo-gardenias. These two worthies were dressed in the typical habiliments of note spot cigarette girls (kneelength skirts of ruffled crepe paper and hip-high nylons of the very sheerest wool—GI long underwear). Needless to say, they wound up with no cash to show for their salesmanship, for they handed out the butts, bonbons and bouquets gratis. It all sounds like a novel way of dressing up a bedside show. How about adding a camera and flash-bulb to the next performance? It's an odds-on bet that the boys in bed would like to be "mugged" while made merry.

PRODUCTION HINTS

SCENES FROM SALVAGE—Here's an ingenious use of salvage and condemned materials in the construction of sets and costumes for a soldier show. While rummaging through an Air Despoila Depot, an inventive GI producer found a couple of bales of scrap nylon and several condemned (though new) sleeping bags minus their filler. He proceeded to fashion the nylon into scenery, costumes and other stage accessories; and, by tacking the canvas from the snore-sacks onto light frames, he emerged with a very practical set of flats that are noted for their lightness and movability.

Gen. Walsh Re-elected

BALTIMORE—Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Minnesota's Adjutant General, was re-elected president of the National Guard and Adjutant Generals' Associations at a convention of the two organizations here this week.

What's Wrong With This Picture?



Courtesy, The Checkerboard, Camp Maxey, Tex.

THE GERMANS have studded the Italian battlefields with hundreds of strongpoints. A small detachment of Doughboys has been held up by one of these strongpoints and the men are going about the business of wiping it out. Their method of doing the job, is strictly snafu. Can you find their mistakes before checking the answers on this page.

Courageous Fifth Army Hospital Units Cited

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Three evacuation hospital units of the Fifth Army in Italy have been commended by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army Commander, for outstanding courage under fire. Units cited were the 56th, 93rd and 95th hospitals.

The 56th was honored for the period January 26-February 29. Personnel landed at the Allied Fifth Army's Anzio beachhead under enemy aircraft bombardment and set up the hospital. In an emergency the 56th began receiving and caring for patients before it was fully organized.

During the shelling of an adjacent hospital, the staff courageously aided in evacuating patients and casualties.

When anti-personnel bombs were dropped in the hospital area, members continued their treatment of patients and prevented panic. This was done despite bombing, shelling and falling flak, with attendants working long hours without rest.

Two-Star General Adds Silver Star

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA—For courageously inspiring his men near the front lines in the battle for Kwajalein in the Marshalls campaign, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, at that time commander of the 7th Division, has been awarded the Silver Star by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding army forces in the Central Pacific Area.

Upon being informed that advance troops of his command had been temporarily stopped by the enemy, General Corlett went to the vicinity in a tank. There, disregarding the peril of Japanese observation, he left the tank and moved among his men, studying the situation.

"As a result of his prompt decision," the citation states, "to push home the assault of his troops, all enemy resistance on the island was quickly overcome."

Picture Puzzle Answers

1. Hand grenades should not be thrown while other attackers are rushing forward.
2. The flame-thrower and his assistant should not run forward against the strongpoint, but should advance with more caution, taking advantage of every bit of cover.
3. Since the machine gun will fire in a variety of directions, the enemy's fire should not attract the enemy's fire. The machine gun should be directed toward the strongpoint.
4. The fire of the machine gun is able to travel sufficiently to cover all fields of approach.
5. The fire of the machine gun is able to travel sufficiently to cover all fields of approach.

Americal Division Plans Celebration in Tokyo

WASHINGTON—Esprit de corps is so high in the veteran Americal Infantry Division on Bougainville Island, where the division commander frequently appears in the front lines to see that all is well with his men, that its members consider themselves "a sort of closed corporation," according to Col. Joseph K. Bush, Infantry.

"These men have fought together brilliantly all the way from Guadalcanal to Bougainville, and they want to celebrate together when the division finally reaches Tokyo," said Colonel Bush on his recent return from commanding a regiment of the division on that Pacific Island to duty at Army Ground Forces Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"It's positively amazing how the boys resent any administrative break-up in their ranks. In all my years in the Army I've never seen anything like it," he said.

"Taking A Look"

"I was up in the front line inspecting some of the pillboxes one day," Colonel Bush related. "I heard someone close behind me. I turned quickly and beside me, grinning broadly, was the division commander. In a few minutes, the divisional Artillery commander joined us. He was taking a look around, too.

"The 'old man' decided to take a look at our right flank. We reached the edge of a smelly swamp and were trying to decide the best way to get across when a Jap machine gun opened up and moved the grass down just where we had been standing a few seconds before. We decided to go back. I broke the 100-yard crawl record, but the division commander beat me. If that Jap had known he had a two star, a one star and a regimental commander in his sights he might have tried harder to get us.

You can't imagine how much it adds to the soldiers' front-line morale for their commander to stick his head in a pillbox and say, 'How are things going, men?' You know that old idea of the commander being 20 miles behind the lines has gone. The 20 miles has been shortened to 20 yards."

"Finest Soldiers"

Colonel Bush's pride in his own men was expressed thus: "The men in my regiment were the finest soldiers I've ever seen. The privates in the ranks were just as outstanding as the non-commissioned officers. They were completely reliable. Whenever I needed a scout or a runner for a special mission I felt I could select any private at random and be sure that he would perform his duties more than satisfactorily."

The American Infantry Division is made up mostly of men from the Chicago area, but it includes men from every State in the Union, as well as a sprinkling of Filipinos and Chinese-Americans. It went to New Caledonia early in 1942 as a special task force. There it became Americal—the name being a combination of America and Caledonia. It fought on Guadalcanal, went to Fiji on a defense mission combined with training, and later was sent to Bougainville.

Two Shot as Human Chain Spans River for Rescue

WASHINGTON—The story of an Infantry officer who was wounded mortally while serving as part of a human chain ferrying an injured soldier across a swollen New Guinea river was revealed by an Army Ground Forces observer on his return from the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Col. Gordon M. Clarkson, a 28-year-old battalion commander in the 32d Infantry Division, was the officer who died while helping one of his men. The episode was related by Col. Charles C. Blanchard, Field Artillery, who served with American troops fighting at Saidor, New Guinea, and Arawe, New Britain.

For his act of heroism Colonel Clarkson has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously. Previously, he had received the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the period from December 10, 1942, to January 3, 1943, near Buna, New Guinea.

Colonel Clarkson, a Regular Army officer who was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1938, died near the Mot River, in the Saidor sector, on January 28, 1944, three weeks after the American landing in that area. He was at his command post on the south side of the Mot when a runner brought him word that part of a combat patrol

on the other side of the river, returning from a mission, was having trouble getting its wounded across the swift-running water.

With another officer and nine enlisted men, Colonel Clarkson made his way to an island in the river. On the north bank, a lieutenant in charge of the combat patrol found a rope and attempted to get through the current with it. He was turned back.

The battalion commander thereupon formed a five-man human chain. The lieutenant started off again with the rope, and managed to reach the far end of the chain. After the patrol had been brought safely across, the members of the chain began to wade back to shore. At that moment a Japanese machine gun downstream opened fire. A sergeant was killed instantly.

Colonel Clarkson was still in the water, helping another of his men toward the bank. Struck by machine gun bullets, the Infantry officer got back to the edge of the river, where he was given first aid. He died a short while later at an outpost.

American doughboys in the Saidor area, Colonel Blanchard also revealed, had trouble more than once with dangerous jungle rivers. One time, a stream rose four feet in 15 minutes and several men crossing it were swept away.

Star Spangled Banter

Sgt. Bill Mauldin, 45th Division



Colonel Finally Kills His German

By Bill Barrett
45th Division News

This is the story of an old spread-eagle colonel who wanted to kill a German. Through 39 years of Army life, through two World Wars, this colonel had fretted behind a rear echelon desk. He wanted frontline action, and now as his retirement loomed, he decided he was going to get it.

He had a soft job with IBS which is just like PBS only more so. He pressed his request for reassignment to a line outfit, but he was sent to an ordnance battalion instead, still far in the rear. He wasn't as irked as he might have been, because he felt he was getting there.

At the ordnance outfit, he asked

permission to take a new sniper's rifle to the beachhead to see what it would do under combat conditions. The request was granted, and the old colonel must have grinned to himself.

In the Anzio sector he went to the rifle range. The GI's there watched him assume the position—a little stiffly—and let go with a few rounds. The colonel was ready to admit he wasn't the man he once was, but he didn't think he was bad enough to miss the target 50 feet at 500 yards. He figured the rifle was at fault.

It was. So the colonel swapped it for an M1, and went back to the range. He took off his helmet, took off his glasses, lay down and shot a couple of bulls. Then, to make sure

he could drill them with his tin hat on, he put the helmet back on his head and drilled the center again.

Grinned Openly

This time the colonel grinned openly. He was ready.

Through the rain and mud he hitched a ride to a Thunderbird regiment. He got transportation down to a battalion, then to a line company. They tried to talk him out of it there, because it was pouring harder than ever.

But the colonel was a fast talker, and if he pulled his rank here, it was for a good cause. He stumbled out into the dark behind a guide. He fell several times. By the time he reached the foxhole of St. Sgt. Primitio Vialpando he was drenched.

The old colonel and the non-com lay in the wet darkness for many hours, and then the sun came up. It was warmer now and light.

He sighted his German around 6:30 a.m. He was lying out in a draw and the rising sun glinted for a moment on the helmet that disappeared after a second or so.

The colonel settled down to waiting. The German would stick his head up a few inches, then jerk it down again. The colonel was patient as he watched for his chance. He'd waited 39 years for this.

Careless German

Then his chance came. The German became careless, exposed half his body. The old colonel snuggled the M1 up to his cheek, looked down the sights at the German tunic and squeezed the trigger.

The colonel had killed his German. He's ready to go home now, but there's fire in his eye.

"I want to go on a bombing mission before I get home," he says. "I have a son in the Air Forces, and I don't intend to listen to his stories the rest of my life! And if I have anything to say about it, I won't be retired. I've got to get to the Pacific now!"

700 Casualties Moved By ATC In This Nation

WASHINGTON—Completing its first big movement of casualties within this country, the AAF Air Transport Command moved approximately 700 war casualties to hospitals within the United States during a seven-day period (April 19-26), the War Department announced.

The ATC, which has helped pioneer air evacuation overseas, now will fly all war casualties moved by air within the United States.

The work of the ATC during the seven-day period brought a commendation from Maj. Gen. David N. W. Grant, U. S. Army, the Air Surgeon.

"I have been advised," General Grant wrote Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, U. S. Army, Commanding General of the ATC, "of the excellent job that the Air Transport Command accomplished during the past seven days of moving approximately 700 patients within the United States. The enthusiasm and cooperation of the pilots and crew of the Air Transport Command planes were particularly noteworthy in all instances."

Rapid expansion of air evacuation activities in this country has been stimulated by the crowded condition of the Nation's railroads and the fact that fewer medical personnel are required. Men from all branches of the Army are carried on these air ambulances.

Pilots fly at safe altitudes below nine thousand feet, although fixed and portable oxygen systems are standard equipment. Twelve new C-47s are currently assigned to this domestic operation.

Members of the Medical Air Evacuation Transport Squadrons assigned to Air Transport Command are based at Wilmington, Del., and Memphis, Tenn. The usual medical "crew" on a domestic run is one flight nurse and one medical staff sergeant.

On the basis of the Army Air Forces' first full year of experience in air evacuation of war casualties,

The Air surgeon reports that this method provides a quick, safe and comfortable transportation of virtually all types of sick and wounded patients.

An adequate evacuation system has presented the military commander with a difficult and perplexing problem since evacuation of casualties is likely to reach its greatest volume when surface routes are vitally needed for forward movements of troops and ordnance.

The combat Air Forces outside the United States, the foreign wings of the Air Transport Command and various Air Commands in the United States have done experimental work on this problem. In 1943, 173,527 sick and wounded patients were evacuated by American military aircraft throughout the world, ATC carrying all those returned to this country by air.



"Your Dubonnet Date with Xavier Cugat" is lovely, 18-year-old songstress Nita Rosa. She caresses the Mutual sound-waves on Wednesday from 7:30 to 8 p. m. (CWT)

Loads of ND Entertainment

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—Thanks to an enterprising, almost tireless group of San Antonio entertainers—the National Defense Entertainment Committee—morale at Fort Sam Houston is sky-high.

During the past year and a half, nearly 750,000 GI's have watched 850 shows put on by one or the other of the 25 local units of this group.

There are about 20 girls in each unit and apparently each girl has a specialty, as a unit can put on as many different types of entertainment as a magician can pull out of a hat—blues singing, popular numbers, semi-classics, tap dances, imitations, accordion playing and aesthetic dancing—among others.

A date book for any one of the units for a week might read: Monday night—Entertainment at San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center. Tuesday night—Brooks General Hospital. Wednesday night—Fort Sam Houston Reception Center. Thursday night—Southern Personnel Reassignment Center at Fort Sam Houston.

All it takes for one of these units to get a show out is a call to Miss Katherine Jaggi, program chairman, or to Thomas Goggan, secretary. At their own expense, unit members go wherever the call comes from, as long as it's in the San Antonio area.

And do Fort Sam Houston's GI's appreciate what's presented? You can hear these men cast aside their troubles and call acts back for two, three, sometimes six or seven encores. You can see the relaxed grins on their faces when they leave the recreation halls for their barracks.

SOLDIERS—

This sterling silver Army insignia necklace makes a fine personal gift.

Here's a beautiful piece of jewelry—silver chain and silver pendant—with insignia die stamped and enameled on in striking colors.

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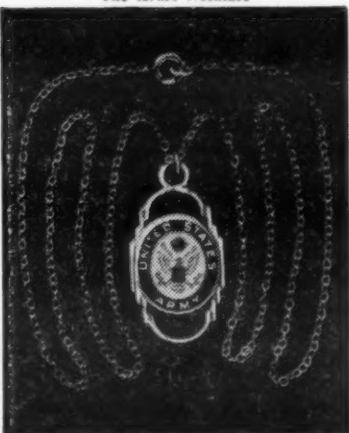
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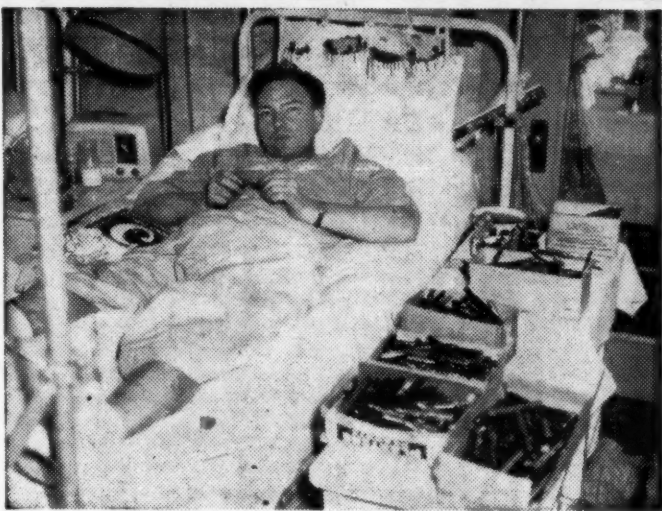
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The Army Necklace



Both Chain and Pendant are Sterling Silver.



FAVORITE 'PEN-UP' BOY
Idea Plus Ambition Equal Success

Flat On His Back

Vet Makes \$1200

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Although flat on his back in bed since Christmas Eve in 1942, Cpl. Rosco O. Jackson, patient at the Army's Ashford General Hospital, has realized a profit of nearly \$1,200 from a hobby started three months ago.

Corporal Jackson's hobby is collecting and repairing fountain pens. In civilian life, Jackson was a farmer and repaired fountain pens as a sideline. He entered the Armed Forces and went to New Guinea. At Buna Mission he was severely wounded in the right leg, right arm and chin by shrapnel, machine gun and rifle fire and since has been hospitalized.

Jackson early last year thought he'd like to collect pens as a hobby and figured he might pick up a little extra money through some repair jobs.

Business at first was terrible. Then the newspapers and radio learned about Jackson and gave publicity to his venture.

"Pens began pouring in," Jackson

reports. "I received as high as 17 packages and 18 letters a day and on one day made a profit of \$27.85 from repair work."

Jackson now repairs pens regularly for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia and for the Douglas Bomber Plant at Oklahoma City, Okla. He's received pens from nearly every state in the country and now has more than 3,000 pens of every known make.

His working tools are his fingers, files, and a pair of pliers. He may remain in the fountain pen business when he returns to civilian life. Right now he's off to a good start. And he's without a doubt the nation's favorite "pen-up boy."

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Shoun Beats Tobin At His Own Game



AWAITING the return of their Flying Fortresses from an Eighth Air Force bomber mission to Germany, these ground crew men sweat out thier planes by getting in a bit of spring football training. —AAF Photo.

Baseball Is Needed Says Major Billy

GALVESTON FIELD, Tex.—Maj. Billy B. Southworth, Jr., son of the pilot of the St. Louis Cardinals, gave baseball added impetus to continue operating this year, after returning from 15 months of combat flying in the European Theater of Operations with the Eighth Air Force.

The Major, now stationed here, comes from a baseball family and has spent most of his life in a baseball cap. In his own words, he "felt at home" when he was wearing one, so he saw very little reason for fighting a war without it. It proved to be a very valuable piece of equipment. The famed cap that is worn by the B-17 pilot is a present from his Dad, who wore the same headpiece when he won the championship from the New York Yankees.

"Baseball is the universal language of our troops overseas and should be carried on in the face of all obstacles," said Southworth. "Our fighting men want major league ball to continue. They are not concerned with the player personnel, but still follow their favorite team as much as ever. Baseball is something they all have in common and the national pastime is doing a tremendous job as a morale factor in diverting their attention from the problems of warfare."

Major Southworth doubts that he will return to organized baseball after the war. Billy, Jr., was a pretty fair outfielder before entering the service in December of 1940. He last played with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League, where his manager was Tony Lazzeri, former New York Yankee second baseman and once a star performer with the Salt Lake City Bees. Appearing in only 25 games, Southworth hit .280 and was headed for a bright future on the diamond when he joined the Air Forces. Billy was the most valuable player in the Canadian-American League when he roamed the outer gardens for Rome, New York, and batted .352 in 1939.

Southworth's home is in Columbus, Ohio. In the last war, the first major league player to join the fight was Hank Gowdy, also from Columbus. In this war the Ohio capital again takes the honors.

Referring to a possible curtailment of civilian sports in this war year, Major Southworth declared that players would do more good staying in their respective sporting fields than serving the war effort on the assembly line. "Morale is the greatest factor in this war," said Billy, "and I believe that baseball is doing its part in staying on the job."

Baseball Fact Wheel Given Free by Calvert

NEW YORK—If you're a baseball fan you may be interested in the Calvert Baseball Wheel which gives major facts about the major league teams for the past six years.

If you would like one of these wheels which lists leading hitters and pitchers just drop a line to Calvert Distillers Corp., Chrysler Bldg., New York 17, N. Y. The only thing it will cost you is the time you spend filling out a postcard or letter.

Conn Says A Filly Is Nation's Top Gee-Gee

WASHINGTON — You've gotta hand it to the gals! According to a pretty fair turf expert the best three-year-old horse in America today is a little filly named Twilight Tear.

The pretty fair expert is Conn McCreary, who made the statement shortly after booting Pensive home by a three-quarter length margin in the Preakness at Pimlico.

Jockey McCreary has ridden both horses. They have both won races, which seems a habit of the Calumet Farm stable horses. Pensive has won the Derby, Preakness and looks like a cinch (if there is such a thing) to cop the Belmont.

On the other hand Twilight Tear has beaten a bunch of other gal horses, who run around tracks for the benefit of two-buck bettors. The classy little filly hasn't won much money or any big races but Conn thinks she can.

It's spring and horsemen don't like to run fillies with colts. The fillies run very well sometimes—and then again they might get romantic and instead of passing some likely looking colt they might hang around for a bit of neck-rubbing, which of course is tough on these improvers-of-the-breed, who hold tickets on them.

McCreary might be right but most fans will string along with Pensive until the lassie beats the laddie. We think McCreary will too as thanks to Pensive he's able to count his wages for two week-ends in 12 G-notes.

He rode a good race in beating Platter and Stir Up for the Preakness dough. Keeping just off the pace he let his horse go at the head of the stretch and cake-walked home on the outside.

Looks . . . Not Run Platter, who, incidentally has a bad lugging habit, beat out Stir Up for the runner-up money. Gramps Image, who looks like Man 'O War but doesn't run like him, was fourth with Gay Bit, Stymlie and Alorter bringing up the rear.

At Belmont Devil Diver established himself as the handicap horse to beat this summer by carrying 134 pounds, including Ted Atkinson, to a one and one-half length win over Aquest in the Metropolitan Handicap.

Other recent winners are Valdina Punch, of the famed Valdina Farm stables, who won the Blackstone Valley Handicap, five guys who collected \$670.60 daily double tickets at Charles Town, the tracks that are getting breakage and the states which collect taxes.

How They Stand

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|------|
| New York | 14 | 8 | .636 | |
| St. Louis | 16 | 11 | .593 | ½ |
| Washington | 14 | 10 | .583 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 11 | .542 | 2 |
| Chicago | 12 | 13 | .480 | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 11 | 15 | .423 | 5 |
| Detroit | 10 | 16 | .385 | 6 |
| Boston | 9 | 15 | .375 | 6 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|------|
| St. Louis | 18 | 7 | .720 | |
| Cincinnati | 14 | 10 | .583 | 3½ |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 10 | .545 | 4½ |
| Pittsburg | 11 | 10 | .524 | 5 |
| Boston | 13 | 14 | .481 | 6 |
| New York | 12 | 13 | .480 | 6 |
| Brooklyn | 11 | 14 | .440 | 6½ |

The 1-2 favorite took the lead in the stretch and held it while Boysy dropped back to third. The Devil paid \$3, \$2.30 and \$2.20, which was small potatoes compared to Pensive, who was also a favorite though paying \$5.30, \$3.10 and \$2.20.

The Devil had already won the Paumonok and Toboggan Handicaps. The crowd bet \$3,369,385 on the one-day program. The Greentree stable picked up a \$10,150 check for D-D's work, which made them runner-up for money winning for the day. Calumet Farm is breezing home in that department with a total of \$250,840 thus far this year. Which, Joe, ain't hay.

Other recent winners are Valdina Punch, of the famed Valdina Farm stables, who won the Blackstone Valley Handicap, five guys who collected \$670.60 daily double tickets at Charles Town, the tracks that are getting breakage and the states which collect taxes.

Cincy Hurler Enters No-Hit, No-Run Circle

WASHINGTON—Clyde Shoun beat Jim Tobin at his own game. The Cincinnati hurler came out of the bull pen and pitched himself into the magic circle of no-hit, no-run hurlers.

The Red hurler was only one walk from a perfect game and you can guess who got the free trip to first, where he stayed. That's right—it was Mr. Tobin.

About a month ago the Braves' hurler broke the spell batters have had over pitchers for two seasons. He turned in a "no-no" game against Brooklyn.

Then Bucky Walters had a perfect game with 24 up and 24 down before a broken-bat single robbed him of a perfect game on Sunday with Connie Ryan in the villain's role.

Puniest Hitting
On Monday relief hurler Shoun got the starting nod and with the exception of Tobin's stroll to first the Braves spent another three-up-and-three-down afternoon. It was the puniest display of hitting since 1917.

The Tobin-Walters-Shoun exhibition started the old pitcher versus batter argument, which naturally ended in a draw. Some of the boys are powdering the old apple, while others act like war-time substitutes for electric fans as they merely fan up a breeze.

Dixie Walker, pride of Flatbush, is really giving the horsehide a ride. His .400 plus average has left all contenders far behind, which is more than you can say about the Dodgers.

National League fans evidently won't have to start a break-up-the-Cards campaign. Uncle Sam is already doing it. Stan Musial passed his physical and Danny Litwhiler is waiting for his Navy call. The St. Louis one-two punch are four-five (.352 and .349) in the list of leading sluggers. The St. Louis lead may fade without their services.

Yanks on Top
The Yanks have taken over the lead in the junior circuit with Washington and St. Louis tromping on their heels. If either one of them slips, Philadelphia is all set to move up in the race. The Athletics have been playing good ball—and you can say that again for the other Philadelphia club.

The wise-guys have been waiting for the Blue Jays to fold but about the only thing that has folded is the bank-rolls of those betting on the Phillies to fold-up.

In the American League all of the teams are within shouting distance of the lead. Jimmy Dyke's voice makes up for the gap between the Yanks and his White Sox—but the cigar-smoking quipster hasn't lost faith—just a few ball games.

Ninth Inningitis
The Indians have been suffering from a bad attack of ninth inningitis. They dropped one game to the Yanks by blowing a ninth inning lead. The Senators proved it was no fluke a couple of nights later by tying the score in the ninth—and winning in the eleventh. Boudreau has some hitting power but his mound staff wobbles.

Boston traded its first sacker and the infield sprung a leak. Without York and Higgins the Tigers would be a complete bust—with them they're still a bust.

St. Louis leads the league by four lengths and Chicago trails it by the same margin—in between it's a real race. Pittsburgh is starting to come up. Brooklyn in playing around the .500 mark, Boston is slipping and New York has slipped. We can't imagine too many tears shed by rival managers when Litwhiler and Musial bid farewell.

Baseball may not be the glamorous game it was two years ago but you can't prove it at the turnstiles. Sunday and night baseball crowds are counted by thousands, not hundreds, the club owners can enjoy reading the attendance figures—if not the score—and hot dogs and sody pop are unrationed.

Lead-Pitchin' Hurler Is Back

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Back from pitching lead at Nazi fighter planes over Germany and German-occupied Europe is T/Sergt. John Deets, a Flying Fortress waist gunner from Bonham, Tex., and former Cincinnati Reds farm hurler.

A veteran of 25 heavy bombardment missions that ranged from the submarine pens at St. Nazaire to Heroya, Norway, Deets now serves as an instructor at the Alexandria Army Air Field, teaching Flying Fortress combat crewmen, heading for overseas action, the "tricks of the trade." During his off-duty moments he plays ball with Air Field squad, keeping his arm in shape.

Although 30, an oldster in the baseball world, Deets has hopes of returning to the professional mound he vacated to become an aerial gunner with the Eighth Air Force in England.

Deets started his pro twirling in 1938, when the Cincinnati Reds bought him out of the Army. He went to work for their Western Association Club, Muskogee, Okla. With Muskogee he had a 19-win, 13-loss season.

Yer Salvage!

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Maybe baseball fans are developing a kinder attitude toward umpires, or maybe they're just so conservation-minded about everything else, they've decided to toss in the ump too. At any rate, a Stewart fan came up with a more considerate version of the Brooklynese "molder the bum" the other day.

It happened at Stewart's Bunker Field while the Skybusters were whipping the Third Tank Battalion nine from Camp Gordon, Ga. The ump behind the plate gave out with a decision quite heartily disagreed with by a Joe Fan in the stands.irate, Joe jumped to his feet and screamed: "Turn him in for salvage!"

Callan AAARTC Moves to Bliss

FT. BLISS, Tex.—The "Anti-Aircraft Replacement Training Center" has recently been moved to Fort Bliss from Camp Callan, Cal., and is now operating here under the command of Col. William R. Stewart.

Its enlisted personnel, as inductees, come straight from civilian life to it. They are then trained in specific lines of duty—as electricians, gun crewmen, radiomen, cooks, etc.

After the completion of their basic and specialist training, the AAARTC men are sent out as replacements wherever the Army Ground Force needs them.

SPORTS CHAT

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Second Air Force, which produced a Sun Bowl football championship team in the Fall of 1942, will field an eleven this year, according to announcement of Brig. Gen. U. G. Ent, Second Air Force commander. The team will train in Colorado Springs and will play in key cities in the area where the maximum number of servicemen may see the game.

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—Thanks to the five Ellis soldiers who fought in the Chicago Golden Gloves tournament boxing will be revised here in a summer program. Camp champs will be crowned in eight weight divisions.

CAMP PICKETT, Va.—The inimitable Nick Altrock, whose clowning has won him more fame than his playing ever did, entertained the soldier crowd at the Pickett-Langley Field game.

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—During a physical proficiency test Pvt. F. Zinion's outfit was ordered to do 33 pushups. When the rest of them gratefully stopped Pete just kept on pushin' up. He bobbed up and down 76 times before stopping to set a new Stewart record. His outfit thinks he's a bit nuts.

KEARNS, Utah—Cpl. Jim Slossen traveled 800 miles by bus and then without sleep placed third in the Los Angeles Coliseum quartermille event recently. One of the two who beat him was a former Southern Cal teammate—it was the first time in 100 races that Paul Icona ever decisoned Slossen.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—The powerful 20th Armored Division nine, which has won six games in eight states this season, gained considerable strength in the pitching department when Kenneth "Lefty" Johnson joined the team. Johnson won nine and lost five with the Armored last season.

KELLY FIELD, Tex.—A 20-hit barrage unleashed by the 25th Depot Repair team smothered the Aviation Detachment Softball team 18 to 0 in a league game. Four round-trips, seven tribles and six doubles were included in the slug-fest.

CAMP COOKE, Calif.—Accepting a challenge issued by the Hoff General Hospital eight Eleventh Armored Division golfers won a match play contest, 8-3.

SEDALIA FIELD, Mo.—2nd Lt. Gerald A. and identical twin, W/O Bernard Brodie, have always been a problem. They confused the issue even more recently when they both did 36 sit-ups, 8 pull-ups, and ran the 300-yard shuttle-race in a dead heat.

FORT WARREN, Wyo.—Judging from the results of a tournament to select a post bowling team the opponents will have to roll an average of around 190 to win. Cpl. Willard Davidson bowled a 613 three-game series; runner-up Cpl. Gerhard Tandrup a 611 series with other contestants close behind.

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—Climaxing a brilliant display of Silver Gloves boxing this week, 11 Antiaircraft soldier champs were crowned before 5,000 AA's.

SHEPPARD FIELD, Tex.—All of the teams are trying to sign Maj. Gen. J. E. Chaney, post commander, for the season. His pitch which opened the baseball league, showed more control than most of the pitchers displayed.

OLIVER GENERAL HOSPITAL, Ga.—Practice makes perfect they say. But it didn't take any practice for Cpl. Matthew A. Obinger to step out and win the hospital tournament. His only experience in golf was the 18 holes he had played a few days before.

Japanese Fire Upon Medics

CAMP COOK, Cal.—“Japanese troops do not abide by the terms of the Geneva International Convention! They fire upon medical personnel and bomb installations marked with the Red Cross emblem,” reported Capt. Paul Rauschenbach, lecturing last week to the assembled medical officers of the 11th Armored Division.

As a medical officer with the 37th Infantry Division, Capt. Rauschenbach was with the former Ohio National Guard unit during their operations at Munda, New Georgia, and Bougainville, in the Solomons. Visiting different military posts, the captain is now giving other medical officers the benefit of the lessons he learned while serving with combat units in the tropics.

“Mistakes most generally made during maneuvers,” said Capt. Rauschenbach, “were also repeated most frequently in actual combat operations, and the best training of the enlisted and officer personnel of medical units was secured in combat, with the practical treatment of real casualties.” Medical personnel worked only during daylight hours, for security reasons brought about by Japanese night-fighting infiltration methods. “Everyone remained still, because anything moving was considered to be a Jap, and brought forth the crack of a rifle bullet,” reminisced the returned surgeon.

Cautioning his audience about the many poisonous centipedes, spiders and other insects that infest tropical regions, the speaker also called attention to the fact that many jungle plants and trees are “toxic,” and their leaves, sap or berries often irritate the skin and are poisonous when taken internally. In one dispensary over one-fourth of the patients were suffering from skin irritations caused by tropical growths.

Under shell fire and other front-line conditions, the number of psychiatric cases increased fourfold. With proper diagnosis and treatment a majority of these “nerve casualties” can be returned to the combat arenas, and it therefore behooves all medical officers to acquaint themselves with the science of psychiatry, so that they will not be forced to depend wholly upon the all too few psychiatric specialists, Captain Rauschenbach observed.

Field laboratories are vitally needed by all jungle-fighting units, as they are invaluable as an aid in the diagnosis of innumerable tropical diseases. “The one-quarter-ton ‘peep’ was the only vehicle of any real use in the trackless jungles,” averred Captain Rauschenbach, “and with the aid of a few pieces of angle iron

we converted many ‘peeps’ into front-line ambulances.”

Contrary to most reports, the 37th Division found the Tojomen to be deadly marksmen with their excellent snipers’ rifles. They were also skilled professionals in the art of camouflage. Oftentimes American soldiers were standing directly over a Jap pillbox without realizing it.

Japanese artillerymen didn’t hinder the Ohio Guardsmen appreciably, because as soon as our batteries trained their shells upon the Nip positions Hirohito’s guns invariably became mute. A quotation from the captured diary of a Japanese artillery officer seems to explain why: “We fired six rounds towards the enemy positions, but immediately about 200 shells fell all around us, so we ceased firing.”

GI WHIRL

Cpl. Joe Wilson



“Let wait and see if he really gets that furlough.”

Want a Pin-Up Beauty? Write Mr. Thornton

WASHINGTON—One thing you don’t have to stand in line for, or even request with 10 cents and a box top, is a glossy photo pin-up one of the lovely Walter Thornton models. And luck’s all with you soldier, Mr. Thornton very kindly offers a pin-up apiece to any man in the armed forces who writes asking him for one. Along with the photo comes a personal greeting—written—from the gal herself. Send your requests to: Walter Thornton, Mgr., Talent Management Agency, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City 17.

Army Times Introduces ‘Shorty’ and ‘GI Whirl’

WASHINGTON—Army Times this week introduces two new members, “GI Whirl” and “Shorty,” of its comic strip family and welcomes back an old-timer, “Private Eightball.”

“Shorty” and the characters in the “GI Whirl” were born and raised in the GIsphere of the Army. Though Sgt. Dick Schuller, creator of Shorty, and Cpl. Joe Wilson, who is responsible for GI Whirl, are graduates of art schools, neither had turned to cartooning before the ridiculous in Army life struck them as sketchable.

“Private Eightball” has been AWOL from Army Times columns while his lord and master, Cpl. Lin Streeter, was acquiring an APO address. Now that Lin has recovered from a boat ride Eightball is getting around once again.

Sergeant Schuller spent the first eight months of his 2-year Army tour learning to build bridges with the engineers. “Shorty” put in his appearance after his creator was transferred to an Air Corps camouflage unit at Camp Pinedale, Calif., where the strip first appeared in the “Interceptor.”

Despite Shorty’s popularity, Sergeant Schuller doesn’t intend to be a cartoonist after the war. As a civilian he was an illustrator for two Cleveland newspapers and he wants to go back to fine arts—maybe in the motion picture field.

Cpl. Joe Wilson, author of “GI Whirl,” is not what you’d think a cartoonist, especially one who deals in political satire, is like. He’s tall,

light-haired, 22. He went to high school during the day and the Memphis Academy of Arts at night; then specialized in reading gas meters.

He joined the Army in 1942 and, halfway through basic, began making sketches of soldier life which his buddies insisted he submit to the Fort McClellan, Ala., “Cycle.” It was a long time before Corporal Wilson could bring himself to deliver his drawings more personally than merely sticking them under the “Cycle” door on Monday nights.

Since then the New York Times has reprinted “GI Whirl” as an example of humor in camp papers, and CNS has distributed strips to service papers all over the world. The University of Alabama’s Crimson-White has also been running Corporal Wilson’s cartoon.

Joe has “arrived”—and we think the gas company will have to look for a new meter reader after the war.

Shipboard Newspapers For Wounded Soldiers

WASHINGTON—Wounded soldiers enroute home aboard hospital ships docking at the Charleston, S. C., Port of Embarkation, are being supplied special shipboard newspapers, the War Department announced last week.

The Camp Newspaper Service, which furnishes enlisted men with news for their papers, supplies the ships’ papers with such Army cartoons as “The Wolf” by Sonsone, “Male Call” by Milton Caniff, and other feature material. News stories outline to patients the procedure of disembarkation and transportation to Stark General Hospital, Charleston. Short stories appearing in “Report,” the enlisted men’s weekly are made available for reproduction aboard ship.

The front page of each paper carries as its masthead the name of the ship. Latest news briefs as they come in over the ship’s radio are published on the front page. The back page is devoted to localized stories of life on shipboard, to cartoons and features. Some of the papers have four to six pages. Others are limited to two pages.

A special feature of all the papers is a list of the General Hospitals to which patients may be sent and a detachment by the Port Surgeon explaining to what extent soldiers may choose the locations for their hospitalization.

SHORTY

by SGT. R. SCHULLER



YOU LOOK SEASICK, SAILOR!



I THOUGHT THIS'D BE FUN—BUT WHEW! INSTEAD OF ROWING A STROKE, I FEEL LIKE HAVING ONE



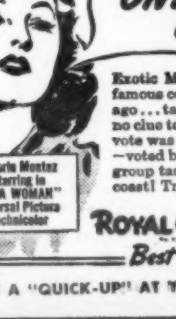
AVAST THERE, SAILOR! ROW ASHORE AND I'LL GUARANTEE YOU A STROKE OF LUCK



SMART GIRL! THIS ROYAL CROWN COLA SURE GIVES ME A LIFT AND A FRESH START!



ADMIRABLE, ADMIRABLE! AND IT TASTES BEST, TOO!



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ONE'S BEST OF ALL!

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Whether You Waltz Or Hula

Yanks Will Make You A Jitterbug

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—When the war is over, if the girls in Australia, England, India, Alaska and all the other countries in which American soldiers have gone to fight are jitterbug fans, you can credit—or blame, according to your point of view—Uncle Sam's troops. Enlisted men and officers, who have seen combat service in every corner of the globe with the Army Air Forces and who are now at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 in Atlantic City to get new assignments, revealed the Yank troops are carrying the jitterbug craze to every country in which they are stationed.

"You should see the Indian girls, or 'Mukluks,' jitterbug in their native boots," said T/Sgt. George Quiggin, who was a mechanic in Alaska. "The girls in Anchorage were good dancers. What they didn't know we taught them."

According to the boys who had flown with the AAF in the Southwest Pacific, jive was completely revolutionizing Australia's form of dancing.

"Pretty Good Now"

"Australian girls were very stiff dancers when we first got over there," pointed out 1st Sgt. John B. Patsko, who saw service in New Guinea, "but they're pretty good now. Just as good as the American girls."

T/Sgt. John P. Cascino, who did administrative work in New Guinea, agreed with Sergeant Patsko.

"The Kangaroo Hop seems to be the favorite dance in Australia. I tried it, but got disgusted and quit. I'm no kangaroo. Some of the Australian girls, however, developed into better dancers than American girls."

after we showed them how."

None of the Americans cared for the Australian type of dances. S/Sgt. George Horacek, who was a mechanic in New Guinea, said that when the Australians played the "Princess of Erin" waltz it drove the Americans off the dance floor.

"Hit the Groove"

"There would be dull music like that for half the evening," he added, "because that's what the Australian troops like. The other half of the evening, however, the band would 'hit the groove' and the Yanks would jitterbug."

According to T/Sgt. Walter Hill, an aircraft warning operator in New Guinea, Australian dancing is "slow and very old-fashioned. Mostly you just stand in one place and move your feet."

English girls are apt pupils of the American "invaders." According to S/Sgt. George E. Taylor, B-24 gunner with the 8th Air Force, the English girls danced poorly at first, but learned fast. Dances were held in his squadron mess hall, with WAAFS, WRENS and Women's Land Army girls as partners.

S/Sgt. James West, a B-25 gun-

ner in the China-India theater, danced with British girls and Jewish refugees from Germany at an RAF rest camp in India. "The Jewish girls had been in India several years," he pointed out, "and they danced much like the British—slow and sweet. American sweet is better. But the girls were all good dancers."

Jump Around a Lot

S/Sgt. Robert B. O'Ronus, a B-17 gunner, found it easy to pick up the English type of dancing. He found the British could not jitterbug well, but they did jump around a lot.

For Sgt. Louis Burpee, also a Flying Fortress gunner, the English dances were "screwy." One of them, according to Burpee, was "stick your left foot in and wobble it about." He predicts a generation of expert jitterbugs in England after the war.

In Hawaii, where the women are considerably outnumbered by the male soldiers, it was "pretty much of a rat race at our Officers' Club," according to 1st Lt. Arthur James, an engineer from New York City.

"Most of the time," he said, "150 officers were trying to dance with 10 girls. The native girls dance barefoot. I stepped on their toes sometimes, but they were rugged and could take it."

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS of the Army consists of more than 400,000 men.

Mess Sgt. Marks 1500th Meal; Its OK by Chowhounds

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—An Anzio beachhead rifle company, 174 strong, are singing the praises of their mess sergeant. S/Sgt. Darwin S. Hart is the mess sergeant they won't forget. Keeping records of the meals he's supervised the sergeant recently saw his 1500th coming up. He decided to make it a real event and celebrate the 1500th meal simultaneously with observance of his 18th month overseas.

When the 175 chow hounds apied the anniversary menu morale in the outfit shot skyward and the C-ration fed riflemen back for a brief rest after days at the front, got busy.

At seven in the morning they began with stewed prunes, and followed up by putting away 700 flapjacks immediately. The flapjacks were garnished with preserved butter, syrup galore, bread, coffee, milk and sugar. At noon came broiled beef, creamed potatoes, creamed peas, chocolate pudding, fresh bread, butter, coffee, milk and sugar. For supper they had meat stew, accompanied by carrots, peas, tomatoes, peach pudding, fresh bread, coffee, and milk and sugar.

The Mess Line

Hi diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle.

He called his sarge a goon. The MP's laughed to see such sport—Court martial: tomorrow noon.

Man at police station: I'd like to see the burglar who broke into my house.

Police sergeant: Why? Man: I want to ask him how he got in without waking my wife.

Pvt. Sapp says his girl has a beautiful profile all the way down.

When I was a civilian I heard the cry, "Why aren't you in the Army, guy?"

Now sergeants weep into their beer: "Oh, why are dopes like him sent here!"

"Eavesdropping again," said Adam when his wife fell out of a tree.

Army sergeants are having a tough time with the draftees from the 3-A class... these married men aren't afraid of anything.

He rocked the boat, Did Ezra Shank;

O
O
O
O
O

These bubbles mark Where Ezra sank.

Pvt. Snafu says a marriage license is just like a hunting license — it entitles you to just one deer and no more.

A charming young lady named Hopper Committed a sad social cropper: She went to South Bend With a gentleman friend. The rest of the story's improper.

Our sarge really has a military figure — everything gone to the front.

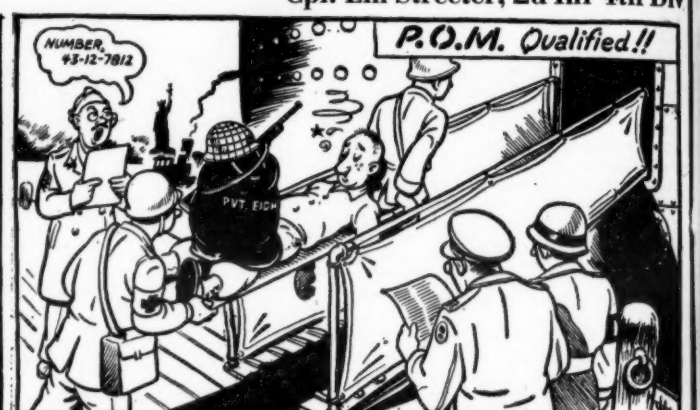
PVT. EIGHTBALL



Giggy



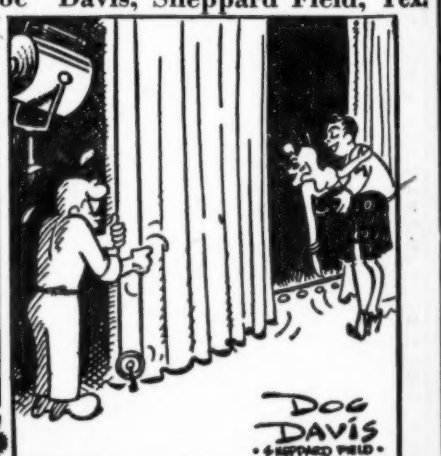
Cpl. Lin Streeter, 2d Inf 4th Div



Cpl. Art Gates, Keesler Field, Miss.



Pvt. Goldie Brick



Cpl. Dean "Doc" Davis, Sheppard Field, Tex.

Private Van Dorn



Robbie, 99th Infantry Division, Camp Maxey, Tex.

Where Are the Yanks?

The Fiji Islands

Thousands of Yanks know Suva, capital of the British Crown Colony of Fiji. Some fought through the Jap-infested jungles of the Solomons aided by the sharp eyes, keen ears and strong arms of Fijian commando-trained troops.

Returning home in force some day, these Yanks will "put across" the true story of modern Fiji and the Fijians. Until then this far-off island group will remain in many minds as painted by the circus sideshow barker—tiny, torrid, the home of the world's most gluttonous cannibals.

Tiny? Land area of Fiji almost equals New Jersey's, exceeds that of the Hawaiians, and is actually large among Pacific island groups.

Torrid? Lying as far south of the Equator as the island of Hawaii lies north, Suva has a cool climate for the tropics. Temperatures rarely top 90 degrees Fahrenheit or fall below 60. Gentle zephyrs from the east help to make the Suva base ideal for soldier rest and recreation.

Cannibals? Fiji's notoriety was once well-deserved. Human flesh was a popular dish in the early 19th century, but has not been served for 50 years. Cannibalism and other brutal practices have yielded completely to missionary tact, and are viewed with shame by the natives today.

Fiji sits astride sea lanes from the Panama Canal and west coast of North America to Australia and New Zealand. Suva's large, busy harbor lies by airline southwest from San Francisco 5,445 miles, from Honolulu 3,160 miles, from Pago Pago, American Samoa, 770 miles, Sydney 1,100 air miles southwest of Suva, Auckland 1,320 miles south. Jap thrusts came no nearer than Guadalcanal, 1,370 miles northwest.

Patterned like buckshot fired at close range, the Fijis pepper the South Pacific Ocean target with two big island dots and 260 small-to-tiny ones. Viti Levu (meaning Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land) are the large islands, studded with green mountains rising 4,300 feet, watered by many short rivers, edged by fertile plantation plains. Covering 4,050 and 2,130 square miles respectively, they leave less than 900 square miles of Fiji for all its other islands.

Population of the Fiji group is 215,000. Three-fifths live on Viti Levu, nearly another fifth on Vanua Levu, 8,000 on Kandavu and Taveuni, third and fourth islands in size. One native's fingers and toes are enough to count heads on each of several of 90 other inhabited islands.

Not quite half the islanders are native Fijians—Melanesians with

blooms. Furniture, clothing, biscuits, soap, ornaments in native gold, tortoise shell and leather are made in Suva factories.

Sugar and coconut products are Fiji's long established crops, brought to export importance by East Indian labor. Banana shipments are normally large, and since 1932 export gold, mined on both main islands, has rocketed to second place in revenue value. Good motor roads encircle Viti Levu, with short branches reaching inland. A 120-mile narrow gauge railroad joins sugar plantations to Lautoka port on the west coast. Plantation barges ply the lower Rewa River, near Suva.

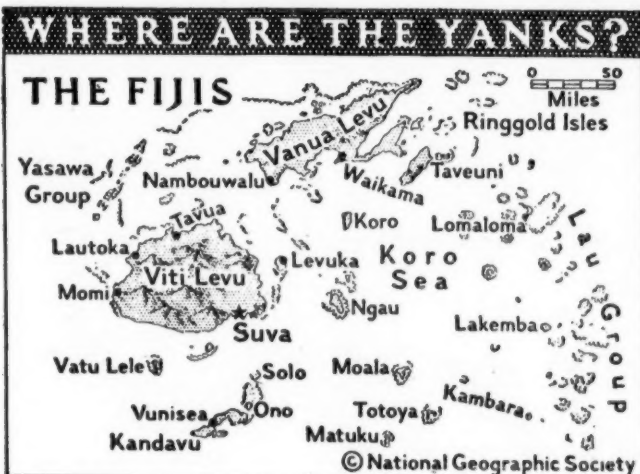
Discovered by Tasman in 1643, Fiji was without benefit of white missionaries until 1835. Within 30 years, Thakombau, "King of the Cannibal Isles," converted to Christianity, had tried without success to give Fiji over to the protection, first of Great Britain, then of the United States.

In 1874 he succeeded in ceding the islands to Britain, and exacting the assurance that native Fijians would never be ousted from land they owned. Thus a Fijian problem, now intensified, was born, for the British soon discovered that the natives could see no point in growing sugar and copra for export. Indian labor was imported to increase production, but the British have kept faith with the 1874 chief in preserving tribal lands well-suited for intensive farming.

pronounced Polynesian traits—copper-brown, fuzzy-headed, tall, lithe, gentle and easy-going. Almost as many are British East Indians, frugal and industrious, first brought to the islands in 1878 for plantation work. There are normally 4,000 whites, 5,000 half-castes, many Samoans, and Chinese.

In the traffic afoot and awheel along Suva's broad Victoria Parade, the nationalities mix in their varied dress. Add the uniforms of land, sea and sky fighters from several of the United Nations, set the cosmopolitan scene against the background of bright green hills. The whole makes a picture of Fiji that the Yanks will not soon forget.

Suva, on the southwest coast of Viti Levu, counted more than half East Indians and 2,000 whites in its 15,000 prewar population. Transient military thousands find a town with modern and beautiful buildings, fine hotel, hospital and school facilities, and clubs and playing fields for leisure. Gardens blaze with tropical



THE FIJI name once was synonymous with cannibalism. Human flesh was a popular part of the natives' diet but has not been served for 50 years. Missionary influence was a leading factor in changing the ways of the islanders. The area of the Fijis almost equals New Jersey and exceeds that of the Hawaiian Islands.

Chaplain to Give 'Ideal Pin-Up' to Yanks in PTO

A U. S. ARMY BASE, CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA, May 5—Catholic veterans of a crack Central Pacific area invasion team soon will have a chance to replace collections of "pin-up" girls with a likeness of "Mary Immaculate, Queen of Peace," if the efforts of their chaplain, Lieut. Col. Lafayette W. Yarwood, are successful.

Chaplain Yarwood has written to the Norwalk (Conn.) Holy Cross Mission seminary, one of whose scholars recently painted the likeness, for 5,000 reprints to distribute in the division.

The painting appeared originally in the Catholic Messenger, official publication of the Davenport, Iowa, Ideal Pin-Up, and was reprinted in a national news weekly.

"I am heartily in accord with the Catholic Messenger's term, 'The

Ideal Pin-up,' Chaplain Yarwood said. "No soldier will be spiritually, morally or mentally injured as a result of looking at a likeness of 'Mary Immaculate, Queen of Peace.' "In my opinion, the scantily-clad so-called 'pin-up' girl has not, and never will have, a beneficial effect in the life of a soldier. She simply has been a fad and rapidly is losing her popularity.

"The women whose pictures are sources of inspiration and real pleasure to the men in this unit which has seen some tough fighting are their wives, mothers, sweethearts and daughters.

"A likeness of the Virgin Mary certainly has a place among those of this type of women. I am going to do my best to see that my men get a copy. A 'pin-up' yes; but one embodying real spiritual value."

Classified Section

MAILING NOTICE
Postal laws do not permit the enclosure of any messages with fourth class matter. If you mail your films or other articles with message enclosed, FIRST class postage must be affixed. It is best to wrap your rolls well, tie securely and address plainly with your name and address on cover.

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The Army Press

Pickin' Up Papers

Luckily no one has asked us to pin an award on the best new wrinkle appearing in a GI publication last week. There were dozens of good ones such as:

The Hendricks Field, Sebring, Fla., Hi Life's page of printed score cards for the week's baseball game between the Bombirds and Tankers;

Blood and Fire's (Camp Van Dorn, Miss.) new plane recognition instructions and test. Like the picture that small children make connecting successive numbers with a straight line, Blood and Fire's picture turns out to be a fighter plane. Van Dorn bulletin boards tell GI's if they guessed right; AWOL's at Ft. MacArthur are introduced to the public in a large, front-page cartoon captioned "Behind the 'Hate' Ball." As you might guess, the pix shows Hitler and Tojo peering out from behind the list of absentees and pointing to an 8-ball at the left;

At the Tilton General Hospital, Ft. Dix, N.J., Tilton Talk is introducing a culinary column. The May issue gives the recipe for ice-box cookies—takes a pound of butter, brown and white sugar, 5 eggs, and a lot of other things to make 75 cookies.

Here and There
At Camp Breckinridge, Ky., a new hospital bi-weekly called The Aspirin Tablet has just begun publication. The Memorial Field Service School

at Carlisle Barracks, a Medical Soldier is observing its second anniversary. So is the Camp Stewart Ga., "Shoot 'Em Down."

We handle the Camp Gordon, Ga., Cadence with new reverence these days. It seems that the Cadence is printed on the presses of the Augusta Herald, which presses also were responsible for the first runs of Dorothy Dix's columns—48 years ago.

Births and New Names
New is The Target, a bi-weekly of and for the EM of the 347th Infantry at Ft. Jackson, S.C. Congratulations to the Target for its clear topography and neat format.

Changed is the masterhead of the Sedalia-Warrensburg, Mo., Troop Courier. With modern block and very readable design, the flag now features a troop courier insignia—visor-capped stork bearing in his three-cornered caie a fierce little lifeman.

The Basic Training Center No. 10, Greensboro, N. C., has about-faced to become an overseas replacement depot. Its paper, the BTC 10-Shun appeared on May 5th clad as the ORD News, begged GI's to find it a new name. Inducement is three booklets of WD theatre tickets and a duration plus six subscription to the paper. Take-Off, Contact, and Helluva-Roar have already been submitted.

Kelly Fielders Break the Bank

KELLY FIELD, Tex.—The mere fact that the bank was closed didn't stop 600 Kelly Fielders from donating 600 pints of blood—unofficially.

Maj. William B. Carroll, Co. found that he couldn't arrange for donation during the Red Cross Blood Bank's stay at the field—so he, the other officers, and the men stormed the bank en masse, adding to Kelly's grand total of more than 3,200 pints

Quiz Answers

- (See "Army Quiz," page 4)
1. B. "Choke points" are key railway centers where military supplies are likely to be collected in great quantities.
 2. The first Bon Homme Richard was a continental frigate acquired from the French, whence the name, made famous by exploits of John Paul Jones during the Revolutionary War.
 3. C.
 4. True. Strategy is the general plan, already known. Tactics are the local application of that plan.
 5. A. "Tedeschi" is the Italian name for Germans, which the American soldiers in Italy are said to be using generally.
 6. The training planes are facetiously named "Maytags," after the washing-machine of the same name, because so many student fliers "Washout," (flunk) during the early flights.
 7. A.
 8. True. The coastline of the Island of Britain is 3,611 miles. The American coastline from Bar Harbor to Key West is 3,400 miles.
 9. The bark of the cinchona tree. The supply of cinchona bark is now almost wholly in Japanese hands.
 10. C. The Burmese Chindit is a good luck idol guarding the entrance to a temple. The natives have given the name to certain Allied troops working behind the main Japanese lines.

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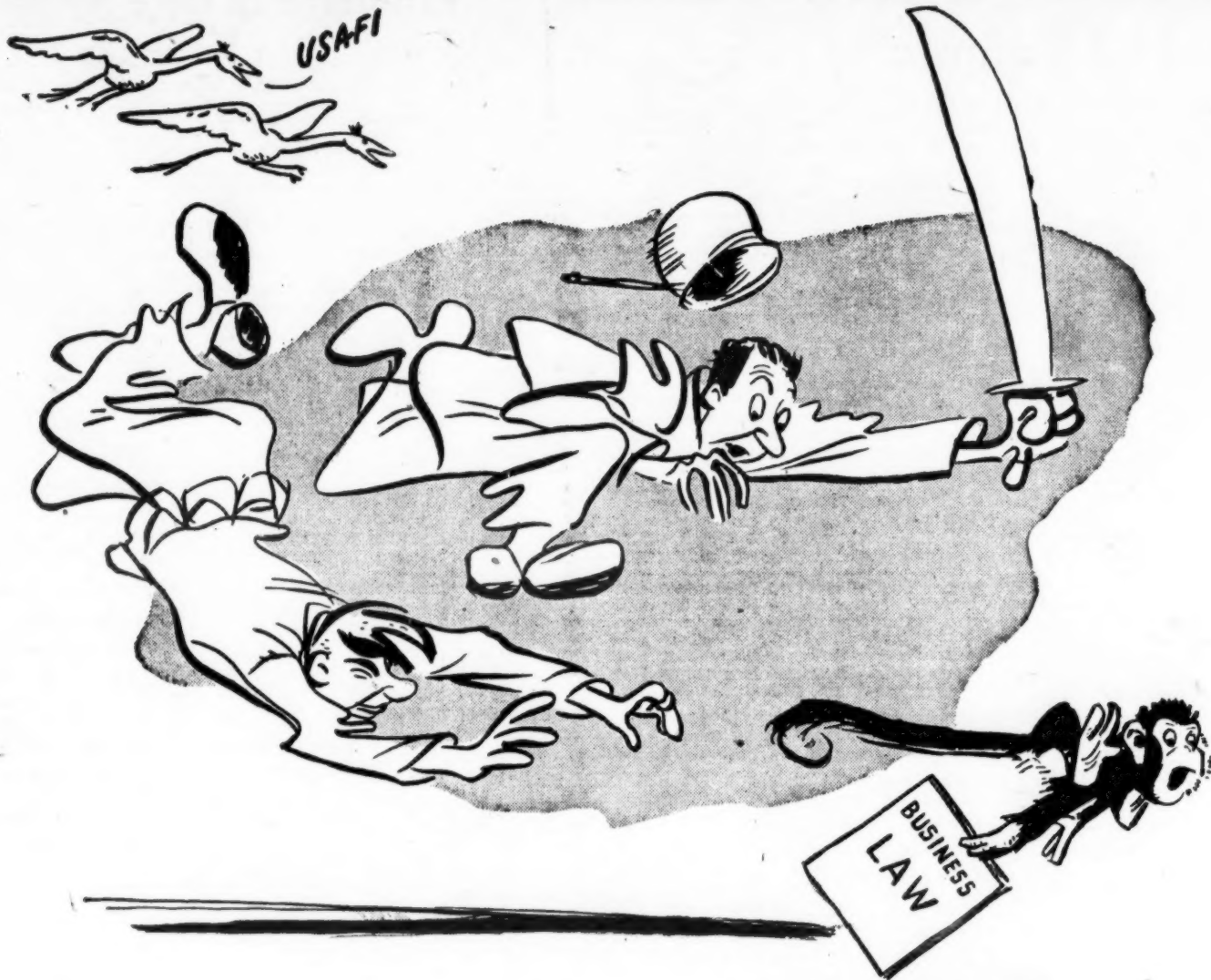
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